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ARGENTINA CIRCULATES DOCUMENT AT CARTAGENA

PY271537 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1815 GMT 25 Aug 85

[By special correspondent]

[Text] Cartagena, Colombia, 25 Aug (NA) -- Argentina today warned about the danger of a "Vietnamization" of the Central American conflict, stating that if an international war breaks out in the area, "it will not be short or geographically limited," and that the Argentine people would side "more than ever with the Latin American peoples."

These words are part of a memorandum that has been circulating among the delegations participating in the meeting held by the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the South American support group, reliable sources have stated.

In a 3-page document, Argentina warns that "if an international conflict breaks out in Central America, it will not be short or geographically limited."

The memorandum adds that "the military capabilities developed by each of these (Central American) countries are very important and that the supplies that would come from the two blocs would keep the conflict going, that is, one would witness a planned and spreading conflict."

The statement adds that the Argentine position concerning this conflict is based on respect for the principle of nonintervention and the self-determination of peoples, on the promotion of democratic systems, and on the condemnation of all forms of the conflict's expansion which "may make it an East-West confrontation."

The statement says that Argentina will not act as a mediator in the conflict and that Argentina's role is "to expand on some political proposals that give impetus to the negotiations on the basis of the Lima declaration signed along with Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay."

The memorandum explains the consequences for the rest of the continent if the Central American conflict spreads internationally:

1. "A much more devastating and cruel war than the one now going on in that zone" would break out and, because of the support Argentina received during the Malvinas war, our country would have to side "more than ever with the Latin American peoples."

2. The memorandum warns that the "Vietnamization" of Central America "would result in a profound division in public opinion in all the Latin American countries" and that the consequences the East-West confrontation has already had in Argentina would reappear in many Latin American countries in a different way.

3. The memorandum states that "because of a conflict of that type, all the room for bargaining, all the elbowroom for the Latin American governments to act would be substantially reduced."

4. The memorandum states that "it is not to be believed that this situation of internal disturbance will be ignored by some extracontinental countries that would joyously see the United States questioned everywhere from Mexico to Tierra del Fuego."

ALFONSIN OPENS CONFERENCE ON DEMOCRACY

PY272041 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1454 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 27 Aug (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin said here today that Argentina "is giving the world an example of peaceful transition" to democracy, "because it has shown that shame and destruction can be overcome despite tremendous limitations and great obstacles." He also said that the transition to the consolidation and strengthening of democracy "is a complex and risky process that inevitably requires changes in political behavior, the reaction of social forces to new circumstances and demands..."

The president delivered the opening speech today at the School of Law of the Buenos Aires National University of the conference on "Transition to Democracy in the Third World." The conference will run in this capital until 29 August with the participation of well-known political personalities, democratic leaders, academicians, and officials from various countries. It will discuss subjects related to the problems of transition, its internal context, political parties and institutions, economic matters related to transition, social consequences, the armed and security forces, culture, and the formation of a democratic opinion.

CAPUTO 'SATISFIED' WITH MEETING IN COLOMBIA

PY280039 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2345 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Aug (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo returned from Bogota, Columbia, tonight. The minister arrived at the military base of the Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport at 2015 local time. At the airport the minister told journalists that he was extremely satisfied with the results of the meeting of eight Latin American foreign ministers at Cartagena de Indias in Colombia.

CONGRESSMEN ON FALKLANDS TALKS WITH BRITISH MP'S

PY271756 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Argentine and British legislators may meet in London early next year to discuss the Malvinas sovereignty issue. Senator Adolfo Gass, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, outlined the possibilities of holding these talks in remarks he made to reporter Angel Floreano.

[Begin recording -- in progress] [Gass] ... possible invitations; we may go invited by the House of Commons Conservative bloc, by a group known as the Committee for South Atlantic Studies, or by other nongovernment organizations. In my reply to Mr Townsend of the Conservative Party, I said that in principle, if we decide to go, we would go invited by the House of Commons Conservative bloc.

[Floreano] Is there concern in Great Britain over the Malvinas sovereignty issue?

[Gass] Of course. I believe that the positive thing is that British MP's, even members of the ruling party, are concerned about holding talks with Argentine congressmen on such a specific issue on which we have yet to reach an agreement. They want to hold talks with a view to resuming diplomatic, consular, and economic relations. And we agree to discuss these matters, but we also want to include the sovereignty question.

This is where we have a problem with the British Government. Mrs Thatcher wants to discuss every issue but the sovereignty question. She seems to want to postpone indefinitely any discussion on sovereignty. The government, the Foreign Ministry, the Congress, and the people of Argentina cannot accept her position. For us, the sovereignty question comes first. Any discussion or talks between Argentine and British officials should include the sovereignty issue. [end recording]

Deputy Federico Storani, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Relations Committee, also commented on the same subject.

[Begin recording] [Storani] We believe these talks are part of the overall Argentine policy to influence British MP's, taking into account that Great Britain has a parliamentary government, that is, that the British Parliament can bring about changes in the government's policy. I believe that Mrs Thatcher will have to change her intransigent position if most British parliamentarians are persuaded of the need to negotiate the sovereignty issue. We have made substantial progress in this direction. Proof of this is the fact that some MP's, such as Mr Foulkes, openly favor negotiating the sovereignty question with Argentina. Therefore, we regard as positive every effort made to exchange ideas with British parliamentarians to find a negotiated political solution whereby Argentina could regain its legitimate sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

[Floreano] The London morning newspaper THE TIMES reported this morning that the British Defense Office is studying the possibility of reducing British personnel on the Malvinas Islands. Wouldn't this be a positive step toward resuming a dialogue on the subject?

[Storani] The report is subject to two different interpretations. We had envisaged this action because, from the technical standpoint, the opening of the Monte Agradable airport should entail a reduction of personnel, since this is a strategical airport with great defensive and offensive capacity. As is known, powerful fighter bombers can operate from this airport to just about any point in South America. This airport has a far greater capacity than that needed to defend the islands, which was the excuse by Great Britain for building it. After the opening of this airport, Great Britain can no longer justify stationing a large detachment on the islands, since it can now airlift soldiers to the Malvinas Islands from other places. The military facilities of Ascension Island have also been largely modernized. We believe that, operating at full capacity, the Monte Agradable airport could be instrumental in airlifting 30,000 men to the Argentine mainland in 24 hours. This shows that the reduction of personnel will have little effect on the British offensive capacity, which has been markedly strengthened by the new military airport built on the Malvinas Islands. [end recording]

NICARAGUAN DEPUTY DISCUSSES NEW CONSTITUTION

PY272222 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2156 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Aug (TELAM) -- This afternoon Sandinist Deputy Humberto Solis Barker said that the new Nicaraguan constitution will support nonalignment, Latin Americanism, political pluralism, and a mixed economy, and he did not rule out the possibility of participation by the counterrevolutionaries.

Along with a delegation of the Nicaraguan National Assembly, Solis Barker today gave a press conference in the national Congress during which Deputy Carlos Luca of the Marxist-Leninist Popular Action Party made public his disagreement with his country's officials.

Deputy Luca said that the Sandinists closed the leftist newspaper EL DIARIO DEL PUEBLO. We noted that an article by Lenin had been censored, adding that he does not share the position on political pluralism, amnesty, a mixed economy, and other propostions that have been approved by six political parties that participate in the assembly.

Solis Barker emphasized that the new constitution will be political, revolutionary, and authentic, and that several commissions have been formed to write it. He added that for that purpose these commissions traveled to socialist countries in July, are now traveling through Latin American countries, and will go to West European countries in October. He said that they are not only studying how to write their constitution, but are also trying to learn from the experience and history of countries such as Argentina, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, Costa Rica, Cuba, and Mexico.

Solis Barker said that the approval of the new constitution will go through several stages, with the participation of trade and labor unions, peasant sectors, and political parties. He explained that the second stage will be one of consultation with the bases, because the constitution will consider a one-term presidential regime and one which will be against imperialism. This stage should serve to discover the common problems of the Latin Americans.

Regarding peaceful solutions to Central American problems, Solis Barker noted that a political decision to attain peace was made in January by granting amnesty to the counterrevolutionaries. He adds that this has been extended until 19 July 1986.

In view of the objections made by the Marxist-Leninist representative, Solis Barker asked about the existence of democracy in Nicaragua, and he answered that political pluralism could be noticed at this press conference.

Conservative Deputy Eduardo Molina Palacios and Christian Democrat Alfredo Rodriguez Salguero, who also participated in the press conference, explained their positions, which in general coincided with those of the Sandinists.

The Nicaraguan delegation met this morning with Chamber of Deputies President Juan Carlos Pugliese and other federal deputies and senators in a working session, during which the delegates gathered more elements for their new constitution.

In the afternoon, the Nicaraguans met with the members of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate Foreign Relations Committees, which are headed by Federico Storani and Adolfo Gass, respectively.

WPC'S CHANDRA ARRIVES, LAUDS GOVERNMENT

PY270445 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] WPC Chairman Romesh Chandra has arrived in our country to attend a WPC meeting that is scheduled to open next week in Buenos Aires.

Chandra said that priority topics, such as tht status of mankind today, will be discussed at the WPC meeting. He added that this will be one of the main conferences organized by the WPC and noted that it will be held in a country which, along with five other countries, has signed a declaration against nuclear war.

Upon emphasizing the Argentine role in the Nonaligned Movement, Chandra said: We wish to convey our solidarity with your efforts to decolonize the Malvinas and to guarantee peace in the Atlantic, which should be free of nuclear bases.

BARTHELEMY INSTALLED AS NEW INTERIOR MINISTER

PY280055 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Excerpt] President Victor Paz Estenssoro today installed Fernando Barthelemy Martinez as the new Bolivian interior minister in a ceremony held at Government Palace a few hours after the funeral of former Interior Minister Federico Kaune Arteaga, who died unexpectedly last Sunday.

RADIO COMMENTARY ON CUBAN RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

PY240315 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 23 Aug 85

Is It True or Not" commentary: "The Church in Cuba"]

[Text] One may go to mass in Cuba; there are approximately 100 priests, 200 nuns, and a seminary. Most of the 9 million Cubans are Catholics. The church is, however, confined to the sacristy. Religious freedom is curtailed just as much as other civil liberties are. I found this out by talking with Catholics at various levels who are not politically suspicious. They begged me not to identify them because anyone who does not loyally follow Fidel Castro is haunted by fear.

All the property of the church -- colleages, retreat houses, and pastoral, social or cultural service houses -- has been confiscated, except for the churches and adjoining residences. More than 1,000 priests and nuns have been sent out of the country without knowing their destination. A practicing Catholic is not necessarily an old man who, as such, would not be subject to persecution. A practicing Catholic who works for the state -- there are few jobs in the private sector -- tries to hear mass in a church that is not close to his residence in order to avoid being listed by the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] which keeps track of the activities of all Cubans. In that way he tries to protect himself from being discriminated against in his place of work. The same thing applies in the few lay movements which are permitted to exist. For example, it would not be possible to hold meetings of Christian married couples, much less youth, for any pastoral purpose because the CDR, which penetrates even the private lives of the citizens, would list the participants in order to subject them to discrimination.

The school texts teach that Jesus and his church are a myth. A practicing Catholic mother told me that her son asked her: If they ask me about the lesson, what will I say about Jesus? This mother courageously went to see the teacher who condescendingly assured her that her son would not be examined on that subject. This gesture is, however, an exception. In a few years, this teaching has erased the basic elements of faith in most Cuban children and youths. If a child lets on at school that the members of his family are practicing Catholics, he will probably be subject to discrimination. They might take away from him the red bandanna of the Pioneers, the only youth organization of the Communist Party, thus shaming the child before his colleagues.

If a high-school graduate, in the exhaustive tests he takes to enter the university, declares that he is a practicing Catholic or if the party's organization finds out that he is a practicing Catholic, he will not be allowed to major in psychology or history because these two disciplines must strictly adhere to Marxist dogma.

At a meeting in Havana early this month, Fidel Castro ended his speech on the deleterious effects of the foreign debt on poor countries by exhibiting a letter sent to him by Sao Paulo Archbishop Cardinal Evaristo Arns on the foreign debt, which he said was a temporal problem which concerns the church because of its impact on human rights. But woe to the Cuban priest who dares to talk about the huge expenditures Fidel Castro incurs to indulge his penchant for international showmanship, to the detriment of his own revolution's economic progress. Immediately the undercover agents, who are always present in the churches, would report this to the ecclesiastical authorities, and the bishop would have to reprimand the brazen priest.

The erratic Castro called on the priests who had been invited to attend the meeting on the Latin American foreign debt to inform the faithful on this temporal issue, but he would not let the Cuban bishops or priests speak out on questions related to the serious restrictions the Cuban Government imposes on human rights and civil liberties in that country.

The Catholics who were interviewed in Havana are hoping that Castro will gradually liberalize his regime. The support that a sector of the church has given to the revolution could persuade him to move in that direction.

BRIEFS

NEW COMMANDER OF AIR GROUP -- General Jaime Zegada Hurtado, commander of the Santa Cruz Air Force garrison, has sworn in Colonel Erwin Greminger Duran as the new commander of Fighter Air Group No 32 based in Santa Cruz. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 4 Aug 85 p 11 PY]

NEW UNDER SECRETARIES -- Urbanism and Housing Minister Carlos Aliaga yesterday swore in Nelson Mukled as urbanism under secretary and Freddy Averanga as housing under secretary. [Summary] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 10 Aug 85 p 4 PY] Education Minister Enrique Ipina Melgar yesterday swore in Jose Gabriel Cortez Arteaga as the new urban education under secretary. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 13 Aug 85 p 6 PY] Jorge Nacif Issa and Jaime Barron Montes were sworn in yesterday as the new public health and social security under secretaries, respectively. The government has ratified Jaime Zambrana in his post as Interior Ministry under secretary. Yesterday morning Stanley Camberos and Luis Alfonso Pena Rueda were sworn in as labor and labor development under secretaries, respectively. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 10 Aug 85 p 8 PY]

DORNELLES RESIGNATION DUE TO LACK OF SUPPORT

PY271534 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] The Brazilian finance minister, the president of the Central Bank, and 7 of its directors resigned yesterday. Lemgruber and the directors resigned in solidarity with the finance minister.

The directors of the Banco do Brasil and of the state Savings Bank [Caixa Economica] remained in their positions. [Words indistinct] President Sarney depends on the Finance Ministry.

Dornelles' close friends were not surprised by his decision to resign. His disagreements with the other economic sectors of the government were well known. Dornelles did not have any political support for making cuts in public expenditures or for obtaining larger income tax contributions from the workers. Through these measures he wanted to reduce the deficit and the debt and control inflation. None of these steps were permitted. All that was left for Dornelles was to make an agreement with the IMF and leave the government, and that is what he and Lemgruber have done.

New Minister Sworn In

PY271758 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1555 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The changes in the Finance Ministry that will be felt by the country's economy were discussed at the meeting of the government's Political Council which has just concluded at Planalto Palace. President Jose Sarney said that the government will maintain its economic policy guidelines, emphasizing the fight against inflation, the resumption of economic growth, and the priority of the social sector.

The leaders of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] and the Liberal Front Party [PFL] who participated in the meeting said that the choice of Dilson Funaro as finance minister has been well received by the Democratic Alliance.

The new finance minister, Dilson Funaro, took office this morning at 1000 at Planalto Palace during a ceremony presided over by President Jose Sarney and attended by ministers and political leaders.

GOVERNMENT-ARMED FORCES RELATIONS 'VERY GOOD'

PY280347 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Speaking about the investigations into charges of corruption leveled against officials of the military regime, presidential Press Secretary Fernando Cesar Mesquita said in Brasilia today that the relations between the government and the Army are very good. Denying the existence of a crisis between the government and the Armed Forces, Mesquita said that the extreme right is trying to drive wedges between the president and the Armed Forces. However, he stressed that the government will investigate the charges of corruption no matter who may be affected and that there will be no amnesty for those found guilty.

Meanwhile, President Jose Sarney today condemned the charges of torture and the dissemination of lists of terrorists. According to Liberal Front Party leader Deputy Jose Lourenco, who attended a political council meeting, President Sarney said such attempts to instigate revanchism should be eliminated forever.

CONCERN GROWING OVER CUBAN ROLE IN FRENCH GUIANA

PY261525 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2257 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Brasilia, 24 Aug (EFE) -- [First name indistinct] Conde, a commentator and foreign affairs expert, today wrote that in Brazilian diplomatic and military circles, there is an ever-increasing interest in Cuba's presence in French Guiana.

According to the commentator of the newspaper JORNAL DE BRASILIA, Cuba's interest in French Guiana is being followed closely by the Brazilian Foreign Ministry (Itamaraty) and by some military offices. The Kourou Space Center, which launches rockets that place satellites in orbit, is located in that country.

Brazil used the French Guiana launching site at the beginning of 1985 to launch its first communications satellite, Brasilsat.

Conde, citing information he received from Paris, indicates that Cuba sent an important mission to the congress of the Socialist Party of Guyana. The delegates of the mission gave speeches that were not well received by the French Government.

The commentator also indicates that Cuba wanted to expand the routes of its airline to Cayenne, but its plan failed because Paris rejected the proposal.

Conde writes today that the Brazilian Government has confidence in France's control over French Guiana's neighbors, including Brazil.

The commentator also reports that approximately 8,000 Brazilians live in the country and that 4,000 of them do not have the proper personal documentation.

Cuban Vice Minister of Sciences Ismael Clark was received yesterday by President Jose Sarney. This is the first visit by a high-ranking Cuban official since Brazil broke off relations with Havana in 1964.

GOVERNMENT VOICES SUPPORT FOR NAMIBIAN CAUSE

PY271342 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] In a message the Brazilian Government has sent to (Joseph Garbo), president of the UN Council for Namibia, President Jose Sarney reiterated his support for the heroic Namibian people, for their legitimate representative, the South-West African People's Organization, and for their struggle for independence.

The message states that Brazil rejects the South African intention of conditioning Namibian independence on matters that have nothing to do with the Namibian problem.

(Asdrubal Urisdea), head of the Itamaraty African Department, explained that the phrase "matters that have nothing to do" can be interpreted as referring to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

FRESNO RELEASES NATIONAL ACCORD DOCUMENT

PY272310 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Organizations from a broad political spectrum have signed a document entitled National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy. In the document, the political organizations demand that the state of exception be lifted; that all public liberties be fully restored; that the government promise to no longer apply transitory Article 24; that an end be put to exile; that electoral records be created; that the political recess be ended; that the laws banning political parties be abolished; that an electoral law for the election of the president, senators, and deputies by a free and direct ballot system be approved; and that a referendum be held to endorse these measures. The organizations demand that these measures be immediately implemented. The document was handed over to Santiago Archbishop Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno last night. The Santiago archbishop began his urgent search for national reconciliation soon after being appointed cardinal.

Attached to the document was a letter signed by the members of an advisory committee appointed by the archbishop to undertake the search for reconciliation. In the letter, (Fernando Leniz), Sergio Molina, and Jose Zabala state that the document can be endorsed by the organizations or individuals agreeing with its criteria.

The document, unanimously approved during a meeting the organizations' delegates held on 25 August, will be ratified by each organization. The 21 delegates who signed the document are, in alphabetical order: (Rene Aveliuk), (Andres Alaman), (Sergio Aguilo), Patricio Aylwyn Carlos Briones, Francisco Bulnes Sanfuentes, Pedro Correa, Armando Jaramillo, (Luis Fernando Luengo), Luis Maida, Fernando Maturana, Sergio Navarrete, (Dario Paves), German Perez, (Patricio Phillips), Mario Sharpe, Enrique Silva Cimma, Ramon Silva Ulloa, Gabriel Valdes, Gaston Ureta, and Hugo Cepeda.

After reading the document, which he called historic, Cardinal Fresno said:

[Begin recording] I have just received this document signed by the delegates. I thank God and these political leaders for this unanimously approved document. This is a specific response to a call I made in search for reconciliation in our fatherland. I express my sincere gratitude to the commission that has sponsored the talks. I believe everyone should know about this effort. That is why I am now releasing it to the mass media, so that they may disseminate it. [end recording]

The 10-page document has an introduction and three sections entitled: Constitutional Accord, Socioeconomic Order, and Immediate Measures.

In the introduction, the delegates state that this initiative is a step forward in the quest for reconciliation. They add that our coexistence must be based on democratic principles. To achieve this objective, the political power must be orderly handed over to a fully and unquestionably democratic government; the socioeconomic and political order must guarantee that the government will be able to rule the country; the Armed Forces must return to their specific duties; and the Armed Forces' principles, dignity and institutional regulations must be fully respected.

Reconciliation, the document points out, calls for the full respect for the right to life and for all the other rights specified in the universal declaration of human rights and in the supplementary pacts. This means that violence, of whatever origin, is to be rejected as a political method, it adds.

The document emphasizes that the demand for justice is consistent with the spirit of national reconciliation. In this regard, it says, trials must be based on serious, well-founded reports dealing with specific crimes. The cases must be heard exclusively by the appropriate courts, so that justice can be administered without humiliation, revenge, or collective trials applied for specific purposes. For the Chilean tradition of culture and freedom, democracy is the best system of coexistence. Therefore, this accord points to the essential measures to be enacted not only to facilitate the transition toward democracy but to ensure its stability once it has been fully restored, the document stresses.

The delegates state that to the extent that the national coexistence guarantees justice and security for everyone, it will be possible to maintain public order, prevent violence, help eradicate terrorism, and punish antidemocratic behavior.

At the end of the introduction, the delegates promise to devote their will and efforts to this task, and call upon workers, businessmen, professionals, and other national sectors to join it so that an actually representative accord may be achieved.

The Constitutional Accord part of the document states that an essential precondition for the restoration of democracy is that all Chileans be granted the right to express their thoughts and that their freedoms be guaranteed by a constitutional system. The following is a summary of the main foundations upon which this constitutional system must be based:

Congress must be elected by the people; it must have power to enact laws, supervise government action, and amend the constitution; the president of the Republic must be elected through the direct ballot system, and a second round must be held if necessary; a constitutional mechanism must be created to allow for the amendment of the constitution; a constitutional tribunal made up of representatives of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government must be created; the constitution must guarantee freedom of expression and the organization of political parties; the parties, movements, or associations whose objectives, activities, or behavior reveal that they do not abide by the principle of regular replacement of government officials, that they disregard the law, that they do not reject violence, and that they do not respect the rights of minorities will be declared outside the law.

The document's section entitled Socioeconomic Order states that the country must reach a high growth rate and that sustained efforts must be made to correct the inequalities in consumption levels and in the opportunities the economy gives to everyone.

In this section, the organizations' delegates promise to support the priority objectives aimed at overcoming extreme poverty, at creating new jobs, and at fairly distributing sacrifice and reward, that is, the objectives of austerity, solidarity, and social discipline.

The document states that the right of ownership, including the facilities owned by the productive sector, must be respected. The state must play an active role in a mixed economy in which the state and the private sector must supplement each other, it says.

The National Accord states that it is essential that the economic agents achieve a social accord if higher standards of living are to be reached. The document endorses the principle that conflicts must be resolved through negotiated agreement.

The document then lists what it calls the Immediate Measures, which we have already reported. The delegates vow to permanently keep in touch in order to improve this initiative and implement it.

The National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy was handed over to Santiago Archbishop Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno last night. He released it this morning. Many social organizations are studying this document, and it has been reported that several of them have already decided to endorse it.

Cardinal Fresno has thus successfully advanced his search for national reconciliation because he has managed to unite a great majority of our country's political organizations behind a single accord that is regarded as historic.

FORMER JUNTA MEMBER LAUDS POLITICAL AGREEMENT

PY272142 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] General Gus.avo Leigh Guzman, former commander in chief of the Chilean Air Force and the first junta member expelled from the government, has agreed to comment on a document which today is a cause of hope for the future of the country.

[Begin recording] I believe this has been the most significant event in the country in recent years. The fact that many Chilean political groups have stated their position on such an important topic as transition (?as a way) to restore democracy in the short term is, in my opinion, extremely important and significant for all Chileans, especially for the government and the Armed Forces. I believe both the government and the Armed Forces will have to carefully reflect on the importance and significance of this document, which will be systematically endorsed by other sectors. [end recording]

Yet this type of accord usually provokes criticism. Some people ask what will be done with the document signed by many political groups. In reply to this malicious criticism, General Leigh said:

[Begin recording] I believe that we Chileans should extend our eternal gratitude to Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno for what he has done. He has already done his share; indeed he has done too much. He has already fulfilled his basic mission. No one should ask him to continue to seek future goals or to clear new paths. He has found a path and has shown it to the nation. I believe all good Chileans should be grateful to the church and to Cardinal Fresno. [end recording]

General Leigh also commented on a specific aspect stemming from the agreement concluded by several political parties.

[Begin recording] I believe that the Armed Forces must in time understand the significance of this document since Chile may have different solutions, depending on when these agreements are implemented: We may have a Brazilian-type solution, an Argentine-type solution, an Uruguayan-type solution, or some other solution. Therefore, the Armed Forces should attach great significance to this document. In addition, those civilians who are backing the government and are personally supporting General Pinochet should carefully consider current peaceful events; this important, significant peaceful process that is under way has the sole objective of restoring a normal political, legal, socioeconomic, and moral system in the country. [end recording]

Leigh finally told Radio Chilena that the document is designed to save the nation and that it is not aimed at any one sector.

[Begin recording] This is obviously a document that primarily seeks to save the nation. This document is ultimately urging some sectors to put arrogance and hatred aside, to promote accord, and to end selfishness, intransigency, and ruthless authority. The document seeks only to benefit Chile. [end recording]

2 MORE CARABINEROS ARRESTED IN COMMUNIST KILLINGS

PY272049 Paris AFP in Spanish 0029 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Santiago, 26 Aug (AFP) -- On the order of the judge who is investigating the kidnapping and killing of three members of the outlawed Communist Party, two more officers of the Carabineros were arrested in Santiago today. Court sources have reported that Judge Jose Canovas Robles, whose investigations prompted a crisis in the Carabineros and in the military Government Junta on 2 August, tonight ordered that Captains Hector Diaz Anderson and Patricio Zamora Rodriguez be arrested. It was reported that after being interrogated by the judge, the two officers were taken to a police station where they will be held in detention and completely incommunicado.

CONCEPCION NEWSMEN REQUEST COURT PROTECTION

PY272105 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0308 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Santiago, 26 Aug (EFE) -- Newsmen from the Chilean city of Concepcion have requested protection from the courts after being systematically threatened by individuals dressed as civilians. The Concepcion Regional Council of Journalists Association of Chile, when requesting protection from the Appellate Court, stated that the reporters of this city, located 500 km south of Santiago, are being seriously threatened and harassed by individuals dressed as civilians. The association added that these people take part in actions meant to frighten the reporters who are covering news for their respective media.

The newsmen said that this strategy to frighten has been used in this city since 1984. They stated that these arbitrary actions imperil and impede their legitimate right to report freely.

The reporters accused the Civil Commission of the Carabineros of having followed them last 9 August as they covered investigations concerning the death of a young man who was in the custody of the Carabineros.

MINISTRY SAYS STUDENTS LEAVE VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PY270600 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Three university students today abandoned the Venezuelan Embassy after staying there for several days. This information was supplied by embassy officials to the Foreign Ministry. Foreign Ministry spokesman Pablo Valdes has stated that the embassy had reported in writing that the three students left today at 1115.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS OCCUPY PERUVIAN EMBASSY

PY280106 Paris AFP in Spanish 0047 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Santiago, 27 Aug (AFP) -- Student sources have reported that three Chilean university students today occupied the Peruvian Embassy in Santiago, asking this mission to urge General Augusto Pinochet's regime to release leader Gonzalo Rovira who was banished 7 months ago. The students, whose names were not revealed, delivered to Ambassador Jose Luis Bustamante a petition asking for the freedom of Rovira, vice president of the Chilean Student Federation, who was banished to the lonely townships of Conchi and Toconao, 1900 km north of Santiago.

OCAMPO SIGNS EXTRADITION TREATY WITH VENEZUELA

PA261423 Hamburg BPA in Spanish 2058 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Cartagena (Colombia), 25 Aug (DPA) -- The governments of Venezuela and Colombia signed an extradition treaty today in Cartagena in order to make their bilateral cooperation more effective in the struggle against crime and to prevent criminals from evading justice with impunity.

The treaty was signed in Cartagena by Foreign Ministers Augusto Ramirez Ocampo of Colombia and Simon Alberto Consalvi of Venezuela who met to study the Central American situation with the foreign ministers of Mexico, Panama, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Peru.

According to the treaty, the parties "promise to turn over, at the request of the other state and according to the stipulations and with the legal formalities, the persons in its territory who are being requested by the law, being processed, or have been sentenced."

According to the document, "the state which receives the request is obligated to bring the person whose extradition has not been granted to trial and to report to the state that presents the request the sentence which is issued." The extradition can only be processed when the crime for which the extradition is requested "constitutes a crime punished by legislation on drugs and other harmful substances of the state that is making the request and the state which is receiving the request."

Further, the document stipulates that "the request for extradition will be made from government to government or through diplomatic channels and should be accompanied by various documents."

Concluding, the document states that "in the state making the request the person whose extradition is requested will be entitled to all the rights and guarantees established by the laws of said state, his dignity will be respected by treating him well, and he will be permitted to use the right to defense through the assistance of an attorney at all times."

BETANCUR 'CONFIDENT' M-19 WILL RETURN TO TALKS

PA272001 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2350 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Bogota, 26 Aug (EFE) -- President Belisario Betancur said today that he is confident that the 19 April Movement (M-19) will have the good sense to return to the peace process with his administration after breaking the truce signed in 1984 on 21 June. For 45 minutes at Narino Palace, seat of the presidency, Betancur received several Latin American and Spanish journalists who attended the Ibero-American meeting of specialized journalists in Medellin.

I am certain that M-19 realizes the need for peace in Colombia despite the latest incidents, Betancur said, asking the guerrilla group to reconsider its position and to lay down its weapons. At the same time, he welcomed the fact that the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia have taken the path of legality through the Patriotic Union, following the signing of the truce agreement of March 1984, and that 90 percent of the Colombian guerrillas have retuned to civic life.

Regarding the peace negotiations in Central America, he stressed that peace is very close -- more so than is believed -- because the governments in the region and the superpowers have realized that this is not the right time to play war, and also because Central America is not the right setting.

SENATOR SAYS M-19 READY TO RENEW TRUCE

PA271431 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0243 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Cali (Colombia), 26 Aug (EFE) -- An M-19 [19 April Movement] 100-man column today raided Padilla in Valle del Cauca Department (southwestern part of Colombia) and exchanged shots with troops who tried to repell the occupation. The M-19 insurgents reached the main plaza of the municipality -- of some 5,000 inhabitants -- 100 km from Cali, and from there they harangued the people with guerrilla slogans. The Army's 3d Brigade command sent troops to Padilla to fight the M-19 column, but so far there have been no reports on the number of possible casualties in the clashes. The rebels seized a vehicle from an employee of the Ingenion del Cuca sugar mill, as well as a camper from a professional in the region.

Meanwhile, the M-19 is willing to agree on a new truce with President Betancur's government, with the mediation of writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez. This was reported by Alvaro Leyva Duran, a senator and member of the Verification Commission, who spoke with guerrilla spokesmen and with the Colombian Nobel Literature prize winner in Havana during a recent meeting on the foreign debt, which was hosted by Fidel Castro.

AIRBORNE ANTIHIJACKING GROUP ESTABLISHED

PA271955 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1450 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Bogota, 27 Aug (EFE) -- Colombia has established an airborne antihijacking commando unit of planes specializing in fighting possible air piracy in this country.

The Airborne Antihijacking Group (Grupo Aereo Antisecuestro de Aviones -- GASDA) consists of a six-man squad which, if necessary, will operate with the assistance of helicopter gunships to abort any act of piracy at a given airport. The six men, who are members of the Colombian Armed Forces (FAC) were trained in Israel. According to the Armed Forces, these men are capable of taking over a plane in 30 seconds, releasing the hostages, and subduing the hijackers.

The FAC said that if GASDA actually carries out such an operation, it would have a 90 percent chance of succeeding. To show its effectiveness, tactical demonstrations have been held at the air base in Madrid, 25 km to the southwest of Bogota. The FAC is training similar commando units at other air bases in the country with the help of the six men trained in Israel.

GUERRILLA GROUPS CLASH WITH POLICE, ARMY

PA270009 Paris AFP in Spanish 1916 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Bogota, 26 Aug (AFP) -- According to police information, some 50 revolvers and ammunition valued at approximately $20,000 were stolen today by a guerrilla commando unit from a privately owned security guard agency in the northern part of Bogota. The report said that five men, who claimed to belong to the M-19 [19 April Movement] leftist guerrilla group, menaced and subdued the watchmen of the Servis security guard firm and seized their weapons. The assailants fled in a vehicle waiting for them some 100 meters from the site of the holdup, without firing a shot. The police have begun an intense search for them in this capital city.

Meanwhile, the Defense Minstry reported that two policemen and two guerrillas were killed today in two armed clashes in the southeastern province of Meta and the northeastern province of Santander. The two policemen were apparently ambushed by members of the ELN (Army of National Liberation) in the jurisdiction of Mesetas, in Meta. The police report notes that the regular Army killed two rebels of the communist FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) in the community of Florian, in Santander Province.

WAGNER ON CLOSURE OF S. AFRICAN CONSULATE

PY270418 Paris AFP in Spanish 1737 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Lima, 26 Aug (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Allan Wagner today returned from Colombia and announced that Peru has closed down its consulate in Cape Town in protest against the nefarious racial policy in South Africa. The Peruvian foreign minister also announced that Peru will soon open two new embassies, one in Kenya and the other in Morocco, within the framework of the new diplomatic policy aimed at increasing ties with Third World nations.

Wagner added that on 2 and 3 September he will participate in a meeting which foreign ministers of 144 nonaligned countries will hold in Luanda to prepare for the meeting of presidents of the nonaligned bloc scheduled for 1986. According to diplomatic sources, Peru hopes to host this summit because Iraq has declined.

CHURCH REFUSES TO PRESIDE OVER PEACE COMMISSION

PY272028 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2336 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Lima, 25 Aug (EFE) -- It was reported here today that the Catholic Church will not preside over a peace commission which will seek to end subversive violence in Peru, because its intermediation would imply assuming a political responsibility that is outside the sphere of the church.

The peace commission will meet this week for the first time and will be made up by lawyers and cultural, political, and church personalities. President Alan Garcia proposed the formation of this peace commission in his inauguration speech on 28 July.

The Lima newspaper EL NACIONAL today reports that Msgr Augusto Vargas Alzamora, president of the Peruvian Episcopal Conference, announced the church's decision not to preside over the peace commission. He said, however, that the church is willing to participate. Unofficially it is believed that the government thought that the church would preside over the commission, which would be totally independent and thus able to evaluate any proposal.

12 SHINING PATH GUERRILLAS KILLED IN ARMY CLASHES

PY272122 Paris AFP in Spanish 2114 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Ayacucho, 26 Aug (AFP) -- Military authorities today reported that 12 guerrillas belonging to the Maoist Shining Path group have been killed in encounters with the Army in Ayacucho Department in the southern Andean region of Peru.

The sources reported that the clashes took place last week in the zones of Tapuna and Pucayacu, north of this city located 575 km southeast of Lima. In Tapuna, according to the report, an Army patrol clashed with a column of Shining Path members who were stopping buses to collect fees from the passengers. In the clash, the head of the guerrilla column, identified as Emilio Chavez, was killed.

Also, police authorities reported that the guerrilla leader Ricardo Rojas Varillas was killed during a shoot-out in the Amazon jungle near the Colombian border. According to the police spokesman, Rojas, 25, was training a group of Colombian M-19 guerrillas when the National Guard from the neighboring country discovered him. Details on his death have not been reported, although it seems that it occurred on the Colombian side.

CONSALVI HAILS UNITY SHOWN AT CARTAGENA MEETING

PA271634 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi has said he is very pleased with the role played by the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and of Brazil, Argentina, Peru and Uruguay during the meeting they held in Cartagena, Colombia over the weekend. In his Foreign Ministry office today, Foreign Minister Consalvi described this effort by the Contadora Group and the Southern Cone foreign ministers as particularly significant for the Latin American countries that are seeking a Latin American solution to the Central American problem.

[Begin Consalvi recording] Without wanting to unduly speak for anyone, we are sure that the eight foreign ministers legitimately -- and to a great extent -- represent the feelings of the peoples and the majority of the Latin American governments. One cannot say what the specific result of the meeting has been but I would say that it was an unprecedented experience and an initiative taken by Latin America in the search for Latin American solutions to a Latin American problem. That significance lies in the message that it can convey to both the Central American countries and the countries that are somehow involved in that conflict. This has been a demonstration of Latin American unity. It has also led to an awareness of the great risks that the generalization of the conflict would mean for Central America and for all of Latin America. [end recording]

Those were the remarks of Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi who also described the report which stated that it was proposed in Cartagena that a multinational force be created to guarantee and supervise peace in Central America as a creation of the international news agencies. Consalvi said that this was not proposed so a decision on that issue did not have to be reached at that meeting.

MINISTER REPORTS TO COPEI ON DEBT REFINANCING

PA280410 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] During a meeting with representatives of the National Directorate of the Social Christian Party, COPEI, today, Finance Minister Dr Manuel Azpurua gave a lengthy report on the terms for refinancing the public foreign debt. This meeting between the finance minister and the COPEI directorate lasted 2 and 1/2 hours. After the meeting, Azpurua described it as positive and added that as things now stand, it is possible for the country to fulfill the terms of the refinancing, in addition to meeting the basic needs of the nation.

[Begin Azpurua recording] As we have said before, we will report to other national sectors, the other political parties, the Confederation of Venezuelan workers, Fedecaramas [Venezuelan Federation of Associations and Chambers of Commerce and Industry] and some national personalities. In this way, this stage in the renegotiation of our foreign debt and the steps we will take in the future until the agreements are signed will be duly reported throughout the country. [end recording]

In addition, the COPEI secretary general said that the meeting was very informative and that they received a rather full report.

[Begin recording] [Eduardo Fernandez] We still consider this to be the first priority and our foreign debt must be considered in this framework. We have never denied that Venezuela must honor its international obligations; only that this must be done in a way commensurate with the nation's interest. [end recording] Fernandez then said that after a thorough analysis, COPEI will set forth its final stance regarding the refinancing of the foreign debt.

U.S. CONTRA AID TERMED 'NEW STEP OF AGGRESSION'

PA272006 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 24 Aug 85 p 6 A

[Editorial: "A New Step of Aggression"]

[Text] There is every indication that the consolidation of President Reagan's Central American policy will soon be a fait accompli in accordance with the White House's overall plan to provide economic and military assistance to those who are helping "fight communism and break the Soviet-Cuban-Nicaraguan axis," a well documented report by our Washington correspondent concluded.

The plan includes $27 million that was approved as "humanitarian assistance" for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, although they themselves have said that what they really need is arms and that any aid they receive, regardless of its nature, will increase the military power to continue the aggression against the Managua government.

These measures and all others deemed necessary will be taken in the context of said "overall plan" to restore U.S. hegemony on the Central American isthmus and as part of the effort to preserve the predominance of the Yankee presence in Latin America according to the age-old precepts of the Monroe Doctrine.

It is not known whether the U.S. strategists have considered the reaction capabilities of the Sandinists and other sectors who oppose Washington and its plan to restore U.S. hegemony in the area. However, observations seem to indicate that such a capacity exists to the extent that the measures adopted as part of said plan can indeed be neutralized. Therefore, all increases in aid to the counterrevolutionaries and reactionaries in general will only succeed in intensifying the conflict. No hegemony will be able to establish itself on the premise of eliminating its opponents.

ENTRY AUTHORIZED FOR SOVIET SCIENTIFIC SHIP

PA272009 Mexico City El NACIONAL in Spanish 24 Aug 85 Third Section p 8

[By correspondent Adolfo Soto Edwards]

[Text] Acapulco, Guerrero, 23 Aug -- Pursuant to a request from the Soviet Embassy in Mexico through the Foreign Relations Secretariat, the Soviet scientific ship Professor Fedy Sky II [spelling as published] has been authorized entry to this port. The vessel will make an operational visit on 6-13 September for the sole purpose of obtaining fuel, food, and drinking water and allowing the crew and scientists aboard to take a rest.

EEC GROUP ARRIVES TO FINALIZE ENERGY AGREEMENTS

FL270314 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0150 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- An EEC delegation headed by Stephan Rath-Nagal arrived today to finalize the implementation of two energy agreements signed between that organization and Mexico. The delegation is composed by three energy experts, including Rath-Nagal, who will meet with officials from Mexico's Energy, Mines, and Parastate Industry Secretariat to study and boost energy agreements signed between the EEC and Mexico.

Interviewed at Mexico City's airport, Stephan Rath-Nagal said Mexico's economic situation is not an obstacle to bilateral cooperation. He pointed out that the EEC has great hopes in Mexico's future, thus its interest in establishing greater and better exchange.

FOREIGN RELATIONS SECRETARIAT IMPLEMENTS REFORMS

PA272307 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 24 Aug 85 pp 1-3

[Text] The Official Gazette of the Federation [Diario Oficial de la Federacion] has reported that effective today, the Foreign Relations Secretariat, SRE, will have new internal regulations. The new regulations outline the administrative reforms implemented in that government institution following the budget cuts that went into effect last July.

The document states that the SRE will be responsible for promoting, fomenting, and ensuring the coordination of actions of the federal administration's offices and institutions abroad, in accordance with the facilities attributed to each one of them. It will also direct the Mexican foreign service in its diplomatic, consular, and administrative branches. The activities will be carried out according to an established program. To this effect, the participation of the corresponding SRE administrative units will be necessary in each specific action, taking into consideration the guidelines of the National Development Plan.

The SRE will be divided into the following administrative units in order to define, plan, and conduct its activities:

The secretariat and three undersecretariats: foreign relations, multilateral affairs, and international cooperation. The undersecretariat of economic affairs has been eliminated.

The SRE will also have a Chief Clerk, a Legal Advisory Office, an Internal Comptroller's Office, and 21 General Directorates, as follows:

General Directorate for: North America; Latin America and the Caribbean; West Europe; East Europe and the USSR; Africa, Asia and Oceania; Foreign Service; Bilateral Economic Relations; International Boundaries and Rivers; Consular Protection and Services; Legal Affairs; the United Nations; International Organizations; Multilateral Economic Relations; International Technical Cooperation; Cultural Affairs; Library and Publications; Protocol; Social Communication; Programming, Organization and Budget; Human Resources and Social Services; Material Resources, and General Services.

Decentralized Bodies: "Matias Romero" Institute for Diplomatic Studies; Mexican Representation at the International Commissions for Boundaries and Waters between Mexico-United States, and Mexico-Guatemala; delegations in the Federal District and in the various states.

PEMEX SETS NEW CRUDE OIL REFINING RECORD

FL271650 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2005 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- PEMEX reported today that in July the country had set a record for the processing of crude oil by processing 1,201,000 barrels daily by making greater use of the installed refining capacity. PEMEX said that the average amount of crude processed from January to June 1985 was 1,150,000 barrels daily.

The daily average of crude refined in 1982 was 1,071,000 barrels, 1,074,000 barrels in 1983, and 1,135,000 barrels in 1984, which was a substantial increase.

PEMEX said the better use of petroleum industry installations is based on their safety, which has been a PEMEX priority since 1982. This includes maintenance, efficient handling, products of high quality, and protection of the environment [as received].

Present installed refining capacity amounts to 1,349,000 barrels daily in the system made up of the refineries of Madero, Tamaulipas, Cadereyta Nuevo Leon, Ingeniero Antonio M Amor, Salamanca, Guanajuato, Miguel Hidalgo in Tula, Hidalgo and 18 Marzo in Central Mexico, and Atzcapotzalco, in Mexico City.

The following refineries process crude principally to obtain liquid gas, gasoline, diesel oil, kerosene, fuel oil, and asphalt: General Lazaro Cardenas del Rio, in Minatitlan; Veracruz, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico; Ingeniero Antonio Dovali Jaime, in Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, on the Pacific coast of Mexico; and the two small refineries Reynosa and Poza Rica, located respectively in northern Mexico and east of Mexico City.

PEMEX stressed the high quality of its products which is shown by the great volume of petroleum products exported this year. Exports averaged 142,000 barrels daily; February and June exports were 208,000 and 203,000 barrels daily, respectively.

PEMEX said the new refining record shows that discouragement is contrary to the Mexican spirit, which achieves positive goals for the nation even in these moments of crisis.

POLICE RAID MONTERREY MARIJUANA PLANTATION

PA721227 Mexico City XHOF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] The Federal Judicial Police has discovered a 7,000 square meter marijuana plantation in Rancho El Porvenir, Monterrey, where it seized over 20 high caliber weapons, such as rifles and pistols, in addition to farming equipment used at the marijuana plantation. The police arrested Robe to Jaramillo Ortiz and Pablo Guzman Oliva at the plantation.

BRIEFS

POLICE AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE -- French Embassy sources in Mexico City reported today that Mexico and France have signed a technical and scientific police development agreement. The agreement, which provides for the exchange of experts, researchers, and technicians, also provides for the exchange of experiences in the public security field through technical cooperation between the French national police and the Mexican Secretariat of Government on professionalization, improvement of morale, and modernization of the two countries' police departments. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0149 GMT 16 Aug 85 PA]

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES CONGRESS OF MUNICIPALITIES

PA271435 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 25 Aug 85 p C 10

[Speech given by President Nicolas Ardito Barletta at eighth Congress of Municipalities in Chitre, Herrera Province, on 24 August]

[Excerpts] Directors of autonomous organizations, honorable legislators, honorable presidents of provincial and municipal councils, honorable mayors of almost all places in the country, dear friends:

I have the pleasure to welcome all participants and to congratulate you for the fine organization of this event. The eighth Congress of Municipalities, which we are inaugurating today, is not only a need at the local government level, but also important for the integral development of the country.

This is no time for division, but a time for understanding and agreement. This is time for democratic dialogue and negotiation in order to achieve a resolution of our problems. I am convinced that dialogue is taking place everywhere. The first level of that democratic dialogue takes place in the community. The dialogue is later passed on to the municipal council where a solution is sought independent of party association.

This is why my administration always seeks to strengthen municipalities, because I know of their achievements; I can proudly say that I helped implement them in my capacity as minister of planning and economic policy under the national orientation of the first municipality oriented leader of the country: Omar Torrijos Herrera.

The national economic crisis has seriously affected municipality revenues; revenue collection is indeed at a standstill. In most cases, it has suffered a significant drop.

A lack of technical knowledge regarding taxation matters has prevented the implementation of an exhaustive analysis of municipal taxation structures, and an evaluation of tax collection systems is needed to increase their effectiveness in order to produce needed resources to finance these local organizations. As for the structure of payments, personal services in the form of wages and salaries and other benefits consume more than 80 percent of municipal resources. There is little left for operational costs, but even worst, there is little left to finance municipal services and community investments to further the economic, social, and cultural development of municipal communities.

The seriousness of the situation experienced by municipalities is worsened by a lack of local development programs to identify possible investment opportunities, establish priorities to foster human resources, and to restructure the administration.

For those reasons, I will now present a Program for the Strengthening of Local Governments and a system to foster popular participation. Their objectives are:

1. To achieve the institutional strengthening of municipalities through the training of their administrations in order to ensure that they will work efficiently and effectively for the benefit of the community.

2. To promote the participation of municipalities in decision-making to reduce the economic and social gap, and to reduce poverty and rural migration in each jurisdiction.

3. To increase the technical and financial capacity of municipalities so that they can respond to the expectations and aspirations of their residents as public servants and in the form of municipal investments.

4. To promote the development of municipalities to turn them into collaborators of the local private sector in the production of goods and services.

5. To promote the image of municipalities as developers through their incorporation in national development plans.

I am asking you that on this occasion and through a special commission that will work together with the General Directorate for Community Development, Digedecom, and the Government and Justice Ministry, you may appoint a commission that will help us implement these five objectives, which will become my government's plan to strengthen the municipalities during the next 5 years.

In this program we submit a proposal to strengthen the provincial and local governments of the people's participation system which will serve as the basis for an analysis of your work in cooperation with these state entities.

So that no doubt exists concerning our intention in this respect, I have already sought financing from the Inter-American Development Bank and the Agency for International Development of the United States, so that with this financing -- obtained at very reasonable rates -- community works can be continued to develop the municipalities, and to improve their administration, their financing controls and the services they give to their communities. There will be then two programs with the participation of the municipalities, with your support and of all the aldermen and representatives, as well as the government's contribution from the financing obtained throug the Agency for International Development and the Inter-American Development Bank. Believe me my friends, just like when I was planning minister and we carried out the municipal works with financing similar to that I am talking about now, this time, with the loans we will obtain, we are going to see that municipal works are consistent and that they increase; and not only to see that the works are done, but to see that they strengthen the municipal governments in order that they can serve our people.

I hope that you accept this program enthusiastically. I will ask the government and justice minister to coordinate, together with the Ministries of the Presidency and of Planning and the Degedecom, the means to improve this program, because if we work together we can move forward this form of Panamanian democracy.

Join me in this plan of coordinating individuals, groups, and regions. You will find me working with all my energy in the efforts to integrate the country because I know, just as you do, that by the end of 1989 the municipalities will be economically stronger and the country more prosperous and more developed.

Thank you.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES STRIKE ONLY 'PARTIALLY EFFECTIVE'

PA272021 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 27 Aug 85 pp 1, A 15

[Text] The 48-hour strike declared by the National Federation of Public Employees Associations (Fenasep) was partially effective yesterday since most of the employees went to work. It was also reported that the workers dismissed at the Bayano Cement plant will be reinstated. The government institutions throughout the country worked normally although in some of the offices the attention to the public was irregular.

Reports from throughout the country indicated that the strike which the Fenasep organizers hoped would halt government activity was not successful.

Legislative Assembly President Jerry Wilson, who is acting as the mediator between the executive branch and Fenasep, issued a memorandum in which he reveals to the strikers the obstacles "that prevent them from reaching a solution." According to Wilson, "the Fenasep is proposing the total, immediate reinstatement of the 45 employees of Bayano Cement, the Finance and Treasury Ministry, the National Railroads, and the Colon Free Zone who, according to Fenasep, have been unjustly dismissed. The Fenasep also believes that once they have been reinstated each case must be analyzed so that those employees whose dismissal is justified can be dismissed. It also demands the subsequent discussion of other aspects included in their petition."

Wilson also said that "the executive branch proposes the gradual reinstatement of the employees within 72 hours after each case is analyzed. They would be reinstated if it is found that there is no justification for their dismissal. They would also be reinstated in their old institution or in another state institution in similar positions. The analysis would be carried out through the mediation of the Legislative Assembly. The executive branch also proposes the possibility of discussing point No 10 within the framework of administrative law and without involving the extension of union rights to the government sector."

The representatives of Fenasep met yesterday with the legislators to find a way to end the conflict. The Fenasep was represented by Hector Aleman, Fenasep secretary general, Maximo Gomez, Saul Quiroz, Marcos Moscoso, Vicente Chillambo, Bernardino Sanchez, Luis Moreno, and Carlos Ayala.

Legislators Jerry Wilson, Hugo Giraud, Juan Navas, and Rigoberto Paredes represented the assembly.

Wilson reiterated that he will "continue to mediate in the situation and to do everything possible to achieve a solution that will prevent confrontations that in no way contribute to the normalization and stability of the life of citizens."

PDC LEGISLATORS CONDEMN ATTACK ON DR ZUNIGA

PA272337 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 26 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] The legislators of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] parliamentary bloc -- Guillermo Cochez, Carlos Arellano Lennox, Raul Ossa de la Cruz, Jorge Elias Montemayor, and Bertilo Mejia -- issued the following resolution condemning the attack on Dr Mauro Zuniga.

Resolution

The parliamentary bloc of the Christian Democratic Party, considering the despicable kidnapping and physical attack on the person of Dr Mauro Zuniga, secretary general of Amoacs [Association of Doctors, Dentists, and Related Professionals of the Social Security Institute] and top leader of the Coordinating Board for National Civilianization (Cocina), last Wednesday 21 August, and considering that this is not the first time that this type of aggression and intimidation has occurred against citizens who, like Dr Zuniga, are known for their civic, labor, and political struggle for a true democracy in Panama;

Resolves: To strongly protest the repeated violatons of human rights in Panama, particularly this despicable attempt against Dr Mauro Zuniga;

To exhort the civilian and military authorities to repress this type of action, which violates the most elemental rights of the citizens, and to stop their apparent support for such actions, which leads the Panamanian citizens to believe in the existence of paramilitary groups in the country, like those existing in other Central America countries which enjoy impunity in carrying out their destructive deeds.

To reiterate to the people that in the face of the critical situation we are enduring, it is necessary to recognize the urgent need to establish a true democratic system that will promote freedom and social justice in peace.

Given in the city of Panama, 23 August 1985

Guillermo Cochez, Jr., legislator, general coordinator of the Christian Democratic parliamentary bloc; Carlos Arellano Lennox, legislator, deputy general coordinator of the Christian Democratic parliamentary bloc; Raul Ossa de la Cruz, legislator; Jorge Elias Montemayor, legislator; Bertilo Mejia, legislator.

BELIZE

ESQUIVEL PLEASED WITH UK DEFENSE SUPPORT

FL272052 Bridgetown CANA in English 2013 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] London, Aug 27, CANA -- Belize Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel says Britain has promised to help train the country's 600-man defence force which will be expanded to 800 within two years. Esquivel was in London earlier this month to seek both guarantees of the continued presence of British troops in his country and economic aid.

After talks with British Defence Minister Michael Heseltine, Esquivel told LATIN AMERICAN NEWSLETTERS that he was happier than before with British defence backing.

However, the prime minister did not secure a guarantee of an indefinite presence of the British garrison which seeks to dissuade Guatemala from invading the former British Central American colony which it claims. The British reiterated, according to Esquivel, their intention to stay as long as necessary.

Esquivel indicated that this laid to rest any plan to involve US troops for the moment. The British are seen, correctly, as a peacekeeping force, Esquivel said; US troops would be seen as a threat.

But Esquivel would like the U.S. to make a moral commitment not to tolerate an invasion -- enough of a deterrent, he implied, to check Guatemala, the British-based publication said.

In fact, the publication said Esquivel was hopeful of normalising relations with his neighbour now that Guatemala's new constitution makes bilateral negotiation procedures less cumbersome. He envisages a graduated rapprochement, stepping up economic, educational and social interchanges before tackling the political problems.

In the meantime, Esquivel persuaded Heseltine that British troops should be used to help fight the drug traffic, described as the country's major growth industry. The Belize leader also secured 7.5 million sterling in economic aid over three years for use in airport and citrus development.

COSTA RICA

GUTIERREZ PROTESTS NEW SANDINIST 'AGGRESSIONS'

PA280325 Paris AFP in Spanish 0012 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] San Jose, 27 Aug (AFP) -- The Costa Rican Government protested today over new "aggressions" by the Sandinist Army against its territory and claimed that while this situation persists, the statements in favor of peace by Nicaraguan Government leaders are "empty, insubstantial words."

This note sent today by Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez to his Nicaraguan counterpart Victor Hugo Tinoco comes 24 hours after the Managua government denounced attacks from Costa Rican territory over the past few days by rebel groups against Sandinist positions.

The Costa Rican protest also coincided with a fierce attack launched yesterday by President Luis Alberto Monge against Nicaraguan Government leaders, whom he accused of being audacious, and against the Contadora peacekeeping group, which he said "does not demonstrate solidarity with Costa Rica, but with Nicaragua."

In his note, Gutierrez denounced two attacks on 21 and 22 August by the Sandinist Air Force against Costa Rican guard posts in the border region of San Carlos. He noted that the administration of President Monge is convinced that the statements in favor of peace by President Daniel Ortega "lose all validity" as a result of the actions of the Sandinist People's Army against Costa Rican territory.

In that sense, he suggested to the Managua rulers that before addressing the Costa Rican Government, they advise "the leadership cadres of the Sandinist People's Army of their desire for peace."

Also, he expressed the hope of the Costa Rican Government that "Nicaragua will adopt once and for all a sincere and constructive attitude," on which will depend "the solution of the problems that affect bilateral relations between our countries."

For his part, in a 26 August protest note sent by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, Tinoco charged that on 25 August a group of "mercenaries attacked the border post of La Boca de San Carlos from Costa Rica for 15 minutes." He added that on 26 August another rebel group attacked "the Nicaraguan sector of La Penca from Costa Rica" and noted the "reiterated nature" of these actions.

Tinoco expressed concern over these incidents at a time when the Contadora Group and the support group, composed of Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Peru, "are making intense efforts to secure peace and security in the region."

In this sense, he viewed it as "essential to adopt mechanisms of effective security to eliminate the border tensions and sources of artificial conflicts between the two countries."

LEADERS COMMENT ON CONTADORA GROUP MEETING

Monge on 'Protecting' of Nicaragua

PA271309 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1206 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] The Contadora Group is careful to protect Nicaragua but not Costa Rica. President Luis Alberto Monge said: The Contadora Group and the support group that traveled to Cartagena have demonstrated much zealousness in protecting Nicaragua from an alleged (?permanent) invasion by the United States. However, he noted, the groups have not demonstrated the same [word indistinct] and zealousness in protecting Costa Rica from the aggressions it is experiencing from Nicaragua. The president said that he would prefer that the foreign minister refer to the effects [alcances] of the results of the Contadora meeting held last week in Cartagena, Colombia.

Monge fears a kind of freezing of the Contadora Group, particularly with regard to Costa Rica's right to expect an attitude of protection and legitmate defense against the aggressions it is enduring from Nicaragua. Regarding Nicaragua's protests (?and) denouncements of armed attacks from Costa Rica, the president said that the failure of the Contadora Group and organizations like the OAS to notice the Nicaraguan Government's cynical, vulgarly mendacious attitude is an international shame.

President Monge said that Nicaragua's positions are diplomatic. For the purpose of propaganda for Europe and Latin America, Nicaragua's statements are diplomatic and apparently conciliatory; however, there is a continuing policy of aggression and lack of respect for Costa Rica behind them, said President Monge, while referring to the latest developments on the border area and the positions which the Managua regime adopts at an international level. The president reiterated that Costa Rica will not participate in a dialogue as long as Nicaragua does not present explanations on the regrettable events at Las Crucitas and Barra del Colorado.

With an attitude demonstrating a sense of historical responsibility, President Monge said that he is devoting time to reflecting on the achievements and frustrations of his administration. He said he will take an objective look at the achievements and the work done during his administration, which is coming to a close. He said that he would also take note of the frustrations over what has not been done. The president said that during the next few months he will devote much time to determining the causes and reasons for the failure to carry out many of the things planned early during his administration; this is required of us by the country.

Gutierrez Cites Participation

PA280128 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has said that the most important aspect of the Contadora Group meeting in Cartagena, Colombia, was the participation of four Latin American democracies. At this Contadora Group meeting -- attended by Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay -- the commission requested by Costa Rica to inspect its border with Nicaragua was not appointed. The Contadora Group agreed to ask Costa Rica and Nicaragua to hold talks prior to the appointing of the commission, but Costa Rica has rejected this proposal. Foreign Minister Gutierrez said that in 1983 President Luis Alberto Monge asked the Contadora Group to appoint a multinational force to protect the area. Currently Costa Rica rejects talks with Nicaragua as long as that country's regime does not abide by certain conditions, the foreign minister added.

Possible Border Force Noted

PA271222 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Costa Rica may ask for defense forces to guard the border zone because the Contadora Group's efforts have not been too positive, and because of the Sandinist People's Army's constant threats and incursions into our territory, said Deputy Foreign Minister Gerardo Trejos. Although this has not been decided, our country could make this decision unilaterally because the Contadora Group did not appoint a border supervision commission when it should have. Trejos said that the Contadora Group foreign ministers meeting was not very positive, considering the situation in Central America.

AUTHORITIES SEIZE WEAPONS, DETAIN ARDE LEADERS

PA240224 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 15 Aug 85 p 12

[Text] Yesterday at the home of a person whose name was not given by the authorities, the Crime Prevention Unit, UPD, seized a sizable quantity of weapons, including 150 Soviet-made AK-47 rifles, fragmentation grenades, .30 caliber weapons, and some other articles still not detailed.

The UPD acted on a tip.

Later, UPD members detained ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] leader Edmund Leal, Mariano Zelaya, and Carol Prado. Their homes were thoroughly searched, but nothing important was discovered.

The ARDE leaders detained have flatly denied any connection with the weapons seized and asserted that they are being involved in a matter about which they know nothing.

Last night the case was turned over to the Intelligence and Security Directorate for further investigation.

EL SALVADOR

NEWS CONFERENCE ON ZONA ROSA INVESTIGATION

PA280205 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2322 GMT 27 Aug 85

[News conference given by President Jose Napoleon Duarte, accompanied by Defense and Public Security Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova, Culture and Communications Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, Deputy Defense Minister General Rafael Flores Lima, Deputy Public Security Minister Colonel Carlos Reynaldo Lopez Nuila, National Guard Director Colonel Aristides Montes, National Police Director Col Rodolfo A. Revelo, and the acting Treasury Police director, in the Honor Room of the Presidential Palace in San Salvador on 27 August -- live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Duarte] ...So, with your permission, we would like to explain the reasons why this... [changes thought] We are going to give you all the information possible, but we will ask you not to interrupt with questions until the appropriate time.

The topic is this: As you all know, a massacre took place in the country some time ago and it has been described as the Zona Rosa massacre. Today we are going to report on the results of the investigation carried out by all the investigations corps and the special commission recently organized to coordinate the investigation.

I will read the letter I sent to the U.S. President today, which must be arriving at his office almost at the same time I am reading it to the Salvadoran people. The letter reads as follows:

My most sincere hopes for your complete recovery and please accept on behalf of the Salvadoran people cordial greetings to that beautiful nation, the United States, with which we share ideals of democracy, justice, and liberty.

Substantial progress is being made in the battle against terrorism and its efforts to destroy our country, its cultural and moral values, and our growing democracy. On 19 June 1985 terrorist groups planned and carried out in criminal cold blood the Zona Rosa massacre, during which innocent citizens of our countries were assassinated. With their violence the terrorists proved that they advocate the terrorist methods rejected by the Salvadoran people.

My government intends to support the peace and democratization efforts in our country. Consequently we cannot remain idle concerning the wave of violence that has hit our homeland. Our Legislative Assembly recently created an investigation commission to handle all the crimes that affect the political process in our country and our people's peaceful coexistence.

The commission's first job was the Zona Rosa investigation in which all the police investigation corps have participated under the commission's leadership. The work has been successfully supported to fully clarify the circumstances concerning the crime and its culprits.

Three of the culprits are currently under arrest, one is dead, and the others have been duly identified, so a search will be carried out to arrest them. Your government's efficient and altruistic help, in providing advice and aid for the commission, has been an extremely important factor in fulfilling this patriotic task. This readiness to struggle, sacrifice, and fully participate in the enforcement of justice has borne its first fruit.

You may rest assured, Mr President, that my people and government will not rest in their struggle to eradicate from our country the Marxist terrorism that is trying to impose its will on the Salvadorans who desire peace, in order to attain prosperity and live in full, just, and equitable democracy.

I reiterate to you our gratitude for your aid and support. I also extend our gratitude to the generous American people, who maintain their tradition of struggling to defend mankind's highest interests.

This letter is intended to inform the American people about the Zona Rosa case, which had a bearing on them because four U.S. citizens died there, along with citizens from other countries. Likewise, we have sent letters to the presidents of the other nations whose citizens were killed there. We are reporting to the Salvadoran people, through the national news media, on the efforts by this government to find the culprits and solve this horrendous crime.

Now the Defense and Public Security Ministry's officials will give you the corresponding information.

[Moderator] Colonel Aristides Montes, director of the Salvadoran National Guard, will present this afternoon's opening remarks.

[Montes] As the Salvadoran people and the people of the world already know, on 19 June 1985 a group of unknown terrorists killed several defenseless persons of various nationalities. As everyone is aware, these people were cordially and calmly enjoying themselves in the area called Zona Rosa. The tragic result of this criminal action by the terrorists was 12 people dead and several wounded. Following the attack, the clandestine Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers [PRTC], member of the FMLN-FDR, publicly admitted that it was responsible for this criminal act carried out by what they called the Mardoqueo Cruz Urban Command.

In view of this sickening act that moved everyone, the public security corps, in fulfilling its duty, immediately began to investigate the matter. In an attempt to combine the efforts and carry out a joint and coordinated action, an investigation commission was appointed. This commission was composed of members of the public security corps. With their work, and with the help of the people, the investigators were able to establish how the terrorists planned the action, how it was carried out, and later to identify and arrest some of the criminals.

I wish to inform you of how the terrorists organized their plan. They formed a planning and reconnaissance squad; a security and containment [contencion] squad; and a third squad responsible for carrying out the criminal action. This third squad was called the annihilation squad.

I will give you a brief description of how the Zona Rosa crime was committed: The planning squad did its reconnaissance work, chose the target, and appointed terrorist Ulises to direct the action. On the day of the killings, the planning and reconnaissance squad had completed its work and did not participate in the attack. It allowed the security and containment squad and the annihilation squad to carry out the attack they had planned.

That night the two squads met at an auto repair shop, (?stole) a car, and headed for their target. When they arrived at Zona Rosa, the terrorist Ulises -- we will give you his criminal record shortly -- decided that the security squad should split into two groups. Two terrorists were appointed to neutralize a possible reaction by security guards protecting the Brazilian Embassy, which is located across the street from the restaurant. A third member of this security squad was stationed to the north to report on the presence of any security forces.

Meanwhile, the annihilation squad stepped out of the vehicle that had been parked across the street and headed for the restaurant where the victims were enjoying themselves. Before the annihilation squad entered the restaurant, Commander Ulises told them: When I begin to shoot, you do the same.

Terrorist Ulises arrived accompanied by another terrorist whose alias is Matias; terrorist William and terrorist Julio were posted on the other side. When Uslises began to shoot, the other terrorists followed. A few seconds later the crime had been committed. After committing the crime, Ulises ordered them to withdraw. But when they reached the car parked across the street, they realized that one of the terrorists was missing. They all asked: Where is Julio? At that moment they realized that Julio had been wounded. Ulises then ordered them to cover him: I am going to rescue him. The terrorists once again opened fire on the restaurant. Ulises reached the wounded terrorist and took him to the car.

What had happened to Julio? How was he wounded? He was standing by terrorist William and he was also shooting. But for a second, and in an attempt to get closer to the target, Julio stepped in front of William and it was then that terrorist William wounded the other terrorist. Once they fled the scene of the crime they took Julio to the Red Cross and from there he was taken to the hospital. Julio died at the hospital.

After giving you this brief summary of the operation, I wish to inform you of the criminal records of the terrorists involved in this action. We have composite sketches of some of them and actual photographs of others.

Let us see who the members of the planning and support squad were. First of all, we have terrorist Mario. Mario was the mastermind of the entire operation; he is the one who planned the operation and then left it up to the other squads to carry out his plans. Mario's possible name is Mario Gonzalez, alias Mario. He has been a member of the Central Committee of the PRTC since 1983. He is currently responsible for the Mardoqueo Cruz Urban Commandos of that same organization. This terrorist has received vast training. He was trained in Vietnam from October to December 1983. In addition to the Zona Rosa incident, he has participated in numerous criminal actions within the city. His arrest is pending; he has not yet been detained.

Now let us see who the second member of the planning squad was. His real name is Juan Miguel Garcia Melendez, alias Jose. He is a member of the PRTC. His activity within that subversive organization is to protect the organization's security houses. He was also in charge of keeping an eye on and checking the targets they planned to attack on different occasions. His participation in the Zona Rosa criminal action was limited to the planning phase. This terrorist has been arrested.

The real name of the third member of the planning squad is Jose Abraham Dumas Aguilar, alias Abraham. He is also a PRTC member. His role within the organization is to provide cover for its members. He, too, was aware of all the details of the Zona Rosa operation.

As I said before, the security and containment group was made up of three members. The name of the first member is probably Jose Antonio Mendez Figueroa, alias Walter. He has participated in many activities within the organization. In the rural area, he is a member of the mobile unit of the Luis Adalberto Diaz Detachment. In the urban sector, he participated in the attack on two National Police officers at the Arce Street station, and in the attack at Zona Rosa he was the commander of the security and containment group. His mission was to neutralize the possible reaction of the security agents protecting the Brazilian Embassy. His arrest is still pending.

The second member of this group is a terrorist who has not yet been identified. We know that his alias is Pepe. He is a PRTC fighter, and in the urban sector he participated in the ambush of the personnel of the National Police station at North 23d Avenue and Arce Street in February 1985. As we said, he was part of the security team in the Zona Rosa case. In addition, his mission, together with Walter, was to neutralize the possible resistance of the public security agents at the Brazilian Embassy. The arrest of this terrorist is still pending.

We do not know the name or alias of the third member of this squad. However, we know of his participation as one of the three individuals who moved toward the area north of Zona Rosa to alert his companeros of the presence of soldiers. His arrest is still pending.

The fourth member of this group is the driver who drove the pickup from the auto shop to Zona Rosa. We do not know his name or his participation in other activities. His arrest is pending.

The group in charge of the killing at Zona Rosa, which they call the execution squad, is made up first of all by a terrorist whose real name is Ismael Dumas Aguilar, alias Ulises. He directed and commanded all the squads that participated in the operation at Zona Rosa. He was the one who gave the order to fire, to withdraw, and in sum, the one who directed the tactical operation.

This terrorist is well trained. From May 1981 to December 1982, he was trained in Cuba in guerrilla tactics, especially for the city. He is an explosives specialist. Later, from August to December 1983, he was trained again in Nicaragua, where he took a course on radio and military tactics. He also has a lot of experience as a fighter in rural areas. He has been a column commander of the Luis Adalberto Diaz Detachment since 1981. In the urban sector, he sabotaged telephone boxes and lampposts in 1984, along with Coca Cola vehicles. In 1985 he took part in the attack on the National Police station on Arce Street. He also took part in the kidnapping of a local newspaper director. In the specific case of Zona Rosa, he was commander of the murderous squads. He is still at large.

The second member of the annihilation squad went under a false name: Jose Roberto Salazar Mendoza, alias Julio. His duty was that of a fighter. He acted in urban zones. He participated in the attack on a National Police officer in La Granera cemetery. He also destroyed Coffee Institute trucks near the institute's general headquarters.

He also took part in destroying Coca Cola trucks on 1 November 1984 and in the plans to kidnap a local newspaper director. He participated in the occupation of several radio stations. He was a member of the squad of assassins who killed the people in Zona Rosa. He was the person I said was killed in this incident.

The third member of the annihilation squad is Jose Antonio Bolanos Rivas. This is his real name; his alias is Macias, and his duty is that of a fighter. He has seen plenty of action in rural areas, with attacks on the towns of San Lorenzo and San Esteban Catarina in San Vicente Department in April 1982. He has also taken part in urban action. He became part of the group that attacked a National Police officer on Arce Street in February 1985. He participated in the Zona Rosa incident and is still at large.

The fourth member of the annihilation squad is the terrorist William Celio Rivas Bolanos, alias William. He is a member of the Mardoqueo Cruz City Command of the PRTC. In the rural areas he has participated in attacks on San Esteban Catarina and San Lorenzo in San Vicente Department in 1982; in transportation sabotage on the Pan-American Highway in 1981 and 1982; and in clashes with Armed Forces units on San Pedro Hill and Amatitan Abajo from January 1981 to 1983. He also participated in the clashes in the area of Guazapa. In the urban sector he took part in the sabotage of telephone boxes and lampposts in November 1983. He took part in attacks on vehicles transporting military troops on Modelo Street in December 1984. He took part in the occupation of radio stations in January 1985. He also participated in an attack on a vehicle carrying members of the National Police on Arce Street. As I said, he was one of the members of the Zona Rosa annihilation squad. This terrorist is under arrest. He is well known for his numerous criminal activities. He has been trained exclusively to destroy and kill. This terrorist was recruited by the subversive organizations when he was only 14 years old. He is 18 now, with a definite proclivity for crime.

In summary, there are three under arrest: William Celio Rivas Bolanos, alias William; Juan Miguel Garcia Melendez, alias Jose; and Jose Abraham Dimas Aguilar, alias Abraham.

There are seven terrorists still at large. One terrorist is dead. I already told you the way in which he died.

In relation to the arrest of these terrorists, from the moment of their arrest the security forces granted them their rights, as established in the Defense Ministry normal operating procedures, which clearly state that when a person is arrested, his family and humanitarian organizations should be immediately notified. This was done, according to the Defense Ministry's established procedures. The prisoners have been visited by their families. This morning they were placed under the jurisdiction of the corresponding authorities.

Finally, the investigating commission would like to ask the citizens, who have cooperated in the success of our investigation so far, to keep helping us by providing information toward the identification of some as yet unidentified terrorists so we can arrest them and impose the full weight of the law on them.

[Duarte] Thank you very much. I thank the news media very much for listening to this report. I want to tell you that the government of the Republic and the Armed Forces, through the public security corps and the special investigation commission, are currently making their best efforts to seek out and detain those still at large. In addition, I want to tell you that this is the first of the joint efforts by the investigation commission and the security corps and that we have at our disposal the equipment necessary for this type of investigation [words indistinct].

The committee and the security forces will continue to investigate this and other crimes still pending. The government is determined to continue investigating symbolic and important crimes. [sentence as heard] In this way, we will show that we are in a constant and permanent struggle against those who believe that terrorism, death, and murder are valid instruments for taking power. I am proud to tell you that the joint effort of the investigative organizations, the public security corps, and the recently formed commission has yielded its first fruits, which we wanted to present to you this day. Observe how, since the beginning, a person's verbal description made it possible to identify none other than the head of this operation. This shows how important the cooperation of the Salvadoran people is in this direction. In this way, you will be able to report to the Salvadoran people. Thank you very much.

[Announcer] We thank journalists for their presence at this news conference held in the Honor Hall of the presidency. This conference was attended by Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces; the defense and public security and culture and communications ministers; the deputy defense minister; the deputy public security minister; the director of the National Guard, who reported on security-related matters and this specific case; the director of the National Police, and the acting director of the Treasury Police.

FMLN COMMUNIQUE ON DETENTION OF UNION MEMBERS

PA280103 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command in El Salvador on 27 August]

[Text] As a result of the repeated capture of trade union members by repressive organizations and the fact that these organizations charge these members with belonging to the FMLN after torturing them, the FMLN states:

1. These detentions are part of a repression plan against the people's movement in an effort to check the people's struggle for their just rights.

2. These government actions clearly violate the people's fundamental rights and are indiscriminate actions of war against the defenseless civilian population. The repressive organizations try to justify these acts of war by linking these detained persons with our armed organizations.

3. These actions cannot be justified as they violate the people's freedom. These actions would be tantamount to the FMLN pursuing and detaining en masse members of the Christian Democratic Party or other political parties -- in or out of the control areas -- for the sole reason that they belong to these parties.

4. We appeal to our people and the popular movement to defend their rights for organization and struggle and not let themselves be deceived by these moves of the Duarte dictatorship.

Revolution or death. We will win.

[Signed] FMLN, El Salvador, 27 August 1985

FMLN DEMANDS RELEASE OF COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

PA271203 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] The FMLN reports that Companero Americo Araujo was arrested on 9 August in San Salvador.

Araujo is a leader of the Communist Party of El Salvador and a member of the FMLN. Araujo is an exemplary patriot and revolutionary who, from an early age, has dedicated his entire life to the working class and the Salvadoran people's struggle.

Araujo has the absolute right to be treated with dignity, in the same manner that the FMLN respects the officers and soldiers it captures. We demand respect for the physical safety of Companero Araujo. We urge our people and all the people of Latin America and the world to demand Araujo's freedom.

FMLN REPORTS 267 CASUALTIES INFLICTED 19-25 AUG

PA271503 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Based on the war reports we have received on fighting for the week ending on Sunday, 25 August, we inflicted 83 casualties on the enemy on the eastern front, 146 on the central front, 8 on the western front, and 30 on the Anastasio Aquino paracentral front, for a total of 267 casualties inflicted on the enemy in 7 days of fighting. We are only beginning to demonstrate our capability throughout Salvadoran territory.

GUATEMALA

MEJIA DISCUSSES DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY

PA271554 San Jose RUMBO CENTROAMERICANO in Spanish 22-28 Aug 85 pp 10-12

[Report on interview with General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, Guatemalan head of state, by Carlos Cortes, special RUMBO CENTROAMERICANO correspondent; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Cortes] Mr president, is it true that there is a friendly agreement between you and Nicaragua under which that country has decided not to help the guerrillas in Guatemala in exchange for a favorable foreign policy?

[Mejia] "No, unless perhaps you concluded one; however, we actually don't have to conclude an agreement with anyone."

[Cortes] This is the tone of most interviews with Division General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, Guatemalan head of state and an avowed apolitical military man regarded as a "hard-liner" in economic matters, who on 8 August completed 2 years as ruler of his country.

According to comments in his favor, he had definitively consolidated his mandate after thwarting real or imaginary coup attempts. In addition, he has managed to adjust the tax burden through a profound tax reform and to call for a "national dialogue" with the participation of all the affected sectors in order to find a solution to the economic crisis by consensus.

In spite of a sharp turn in Guatemala's foreign policy under Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran -- which has gone from total repudiation of the Contadora Group in 1983 to "resolute support and backing" in 1985 -- it is still most strange in inter-American diplomacy. Mejia has struggled to do away with the "village syndrome," as he is aware that Guatemala "cannot live in isolation from the current world." His theory that it is possible to coexist with Nicaragua on the isthmus has been the subject of many theories to explain it, but its true motives are still hidden.

Many politicians are wary of the so-called "amnesty" for political and related crimes decreed on 20 August 1983, although the government insists that 25,000 people have benefited from it. No negotiations have ever been held with the guerrillas and some observers feel that although Efrain Rios Montt defeated the insurgents politically, it can be asserted that Mejia has defeated them militarily.

International observers are talking about a "Mexicanization" of Guatemala's foreign policy after your statements advocating peaceful coexistence with Nicaragua.

[Mejia] "I would ask you: Are the measures that other countries have adopted a Costa Ricanization? We have our own ideology and ours is a free, sovereign, and independent country. We have our sovereignty and respect that of others. We do not adhere to the criteria of any other country. We are sovereign. We uphold respect for the self-determination of people and wish to be respected in the way we respect others. Nicaragua is showing respect for us and at the present time we have no reports of assistance to subversion in Guatemala."

[Cortes] If Costa Rica is militarily attacked by Nicaragua, would Guatemala support it at the OAS, international forums, and even militarily?

[Mejia] "If it happened, we would have to assess the situation as it arose in order to be able to intercede in some way."

[Cortes] Political crimes have continued. Can this interrupt or affect the development of the opening?

[Mejia] "I do not think it is political violence, at least insofar as the killing of Roberto Castaneda Felice, president of the General Association of Farmers, is concerned. I think it is terrorism. It could not have been politically motivated because he was not a politician and he was not a member of any party. This is sheer terrorism."

[Cortes] Do you believe the recession in the Guatemalan economy is caused by the international crisis, by past governments, or by your government?

[Mejia] "No, I believe it is part of the same world economic crisis. Not only is Guatemala affected by it, but also Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador, practically all nations in the world, particularly Latin America in general. I would not like to nationalize; however, if it is necessary to nationalize companies so that we Guatemalans may live better, without the problems affecting us now, I would do it...."

[Cortes] Are you referring to the banks?

[Mejia] "Exactly. Perhaps the main export entities; the banks would require more study."

[Cortes] Labor Minister Carlos Padilla says that a general wage increase at this time is not the solution to the problem of the high cost of living and would only provoke an increase in that cost. What is your opinion?

[Mejia] "I am waiting for the labor minister to submit the studies and recommendations he is preparing, as he has consulted several entities. Later, with that in hand and the information he will pass on to me, I will be able to make a decision. Price increases are not in the hands of Economy Minister Ariel Rivera, but in the hands of speculators. That is why it is necessary to consider and think about nationalization. I believe that would be the solution."

[Cortes] What about the exchange agencies?

[Mejia] "Cancel them."

[Cortes] What other measures are there? A tax increase?

[Mejia] "No, we have not considered tax increase. The measures will be taken in due time. We are meeting almost every day to analyze all of the situations that appear daily in the country, and to find solutions."

[Cortes] Would you accept an official devaluation of the quetzal?

[Mejia] "No, we must sacrifice as much as possible to avoid a devaluation of the quetzal. We have always opposed a devaluation. I believe that is a rumor. Who knows where it started...but I do not believe it came from the Bank of Guatemala."

[Cortes] Do you consider yourself a military man?

[Mejia] "I am not a politician. I am a military man. I have said this a thousand times; I will never be a candidate. Besides, the Constitution entering into effect bans this."

[Cortes] Even so, would you consider yourself a conservative, democratic man?

[Mejia] "I prefer that others judge my actions, not I."

[Cortes] Will Guatemala definitely enter the democratic path after the inaugural ceremony of 1986, or is there still another ingredient missing?

[Mejia] "Guatemala has almost always been on the democratic side. I don't believe it has ever been anywhere else because I believe the opposite of democracy is communism. We have always been on the democratic side."

[Cortes] U.S. congressmen are asking for respect of human rights in Guatemala, particularly of the Mutual Support Group (GAM). What do you think of this? Do you see it as interference in internal affairs?

[Mejia] "To begin with, GAM acts freely here and without any obstacles. Therefore we do not have a problem. If we were acting in bad faith, then such demands would disturb us; since we are acting in good faith, they do not bother us."

[Cortes] Are human rights fully respected in Guatemala?

[Mejia] "The government respects them, but subversion does not."

[Cortes] In the general pacification of the country, which you mentioned, were the ultrarightist paramilitary groups also eradicated?

[Mejia] "Everything is quiet in Guatemala. There have been no problems of that nature."

TRANSPORT LEADER PROTESTS SHIPMENT DELAYS

PA232328 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The Costa Rican border was closed to products from Guatemala and approximately 40 Guatemalan shipments are being held at the Costa Rican border.

This was announced by (Carlos Palmieri), president of the (?Federation of Inter-American Transporters).

Raw materials for use in Costa Rica and a shipment of garlic, which could suffer damage because of the delay, are some of the products that the vehicles are carrying, (Palmieri) said. He added that a businessman spends approximately $50 a day waiting for these trucks to be allowed to cross the border. He urged the Guatemalan Government to intercede with the Costa Rican Government or simply say that the common market no longer exists and freedom of trade must be established.

URNG CLAIMS CREDIT FOR FARMER LEADER KILLING

PA272318 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2217 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan guerrillas today claimed responsibility for the murder of Roberto Castaneda Felice, president of the Association of Guatemalan Farmers [AGA], who was gunned down in Guatemala City on 12 August.

In a communique published by local newspapers today, the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, URNG, asserted: "Special members of our organization executed the exploiter Castaneda Felice."

The rebel groups signing the statement include the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, EGP; the Rebel Armed Forces, FAR; the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms, ORPA; and the Guatemalan Labor Party, PGT, all of which, united in the URNG, have been fighting the military government since 1982.

The rebel communique said: "Our revolutionary action is aimed at selectively and unerringly hitting all sectors and officials involved in the repression and counter-insurgency policy currently fostered by the ruling military clique."

Castaneda Felice, 58, was gunned down by a group of armed men on 12 August while he was driving to the AGA offices in Guatemala City's southern sector.

The Coordinating Committee of Farming, Commercial, Industrial, and Financial Associations, CACIF -- the most important private sector organization, which was led by Castaneda Felice -- decreed 15 days of mourning.

The rebel statement added: "Fully aware that this is not an isolated occurrence, but a part of our concept of struggle and our revolutionary methods, we assume full historical responsibility for this action."

The Guatemalan rebel communique surprised the people, since there have been practically no urban guerrilla actions during the past few months.

In the statement, the URNG reaffirms its "unyielding determination to continue the revolutionary people's war throughout the country."

The four rebel groups forming the URNG have recently reported that they inflicted 25 casualties on the Army, including dead and wounded, during the first 15 days of August as the result of 28 actions in various parts of the country.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA CALLS FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

PA270449 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra today condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia and advocated the immediate implementation of sanctions against South Africa by the international community. In a message read this afternoon during a solemn ceremony commemorating Namibia Day, President Ortega said that it is evident that the Pretoria regime will not withdraw from Namibia voluntarily, thus ignoring UN resolutions.

Consequently, the international community must consider the immediate implementation of sanctions against South Africa, in accordance with Chapter 7 of the UN Charter, Commander Ortega said in his last message. The message, which was read by Julio Icaza, the Nicaraguan alternate ambassador to the United Nacions, said that the people and Government of Nicaragua express their faith and profound conviction that the Namibian people will achieve their final victory, and will be free of the suffering they now endure as a consequence of imperialism, oppression, and apartheid.

GOVERNMENT, CATHOLIC CHURCH RESUME DIALOGUE

PA271639 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Yesterday the talks between the Catholic Church and the revolutionary state resumed after being suspended in April. This is a new effort to improve relations between the two sides. Present at the working session for the government were Presidency Minister Rene Nunez, and Rodrigo Reyes, administrative secretary of the presidency. The church was represented by Apostolic Nuncio Andrea Cordero di Montesemolo, and Episcopal Conference Secretary Msgr Bosco Vivas. Bishops Carlos Santi and Pablo Antonio Vega, also members of the Dialogue Commission, were absent. This is the fifth time the Dialogue Commission has met since its creation in December 1984.

ASSEMBLY MEMBERS CRITICIZE CDN OVER U.S. AID

PA271626 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] At the National Assembly, Nicaraguan Socialist Party leader Domingo Sanchez; Nathan Sevilla, representative [3-second break in tranmission] and Allan Zambrana of Eli Altamirano's party [Communist Party of Nicaragua] harshly criticized the leaders of the Ramior Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] parties after counterrevolutionary Arturo Cruz announced that they will receive part of the $27 million approved by the U.S. Congress for the Somozist mercenaries.

Domingo Sanchez told this station that upon receiving the money, the political groups opposed to the Sandinist revolution will immediately be outlawed because their activities will no longer be political, but criminal counterrevolutionary activities.

Meanwhile, Sevilla said that following Reagan's policies, the CDN groups were obstinate in their refusal to participate in last year's elections. Zambrana said that the CDN groups are no longer parties or national groups, but U.S. parties that have no role to play in the country.

Agustin Jarquin, president of the Social Christian Party and a member of the so-called CDN, denied that the CDN, which opposes the government, has been approved any money by the Reagan administration. Jarquin stressed that there is no relationship between the CDN and the contra groups stationed in Honduras, Costa Rica, and Miami. Our objective is not the toppling of the FSLN; we civically and sincerely oppose the FSLN regime, said Jarquin.

ARDE DENIES RECEIVING U.S. FINANCIAL AID

PA280347 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Paid advertisement by the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE; dated 26 August -- read by announcer]

[Text] In view of information about the channeling of military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, ARDE wishes to inform the Nicaraguan people and the free peoples of the world that:

1. In the past 18 months, the fighters of ARDE have not received any substantial aid in their struggle to rescue the original revolution from the treacherous hands of the commanders who obey Soviet imperialism.

Only high revolutionary morale, based on nationalism and authentic Sandinism, has stirred ARDE and its peasant insurrection to advance in defense of the nation's sovereignty and the search to achieve the objectives of the 1979 revolution, which marked the end of Somozist tyranny.

2. ARDE has not only been excluded for a long time from U.S. aid, but has also been the victim of an embargo that has prevented aid from reaching the 7,000 ARDE fighters and the 100,000 civilians -- including women, old people, and children -- who, devoid of medicines, clothing, and food, continue to offer their political support to ARDE's nationalist struggle. Although our nationalist revolutionary principles of independence and authentic Sandinism have caused the economic embargo of ARDE, it is a fact that these same principles are today strengthened, consolidated, and expressed in the courage, sacrifices, and democratic convictions of such a generous people as ours.

3. An embargo similar to that of the economic sector has been imposed in the information sector, where the courageous actions of our fighters -- who, barefoot and tattered, face with Sandinist courage the new intervenors in our homeland -- are hidden, manipulated, and even kept from circulation.

4. From a perspective of dignity and independence, ARDE appeals to the conscience of the free peoples of the world to offer their prompt support to a people who, opposed to the USSR and its expansionism, fight and die to see their homeland free from oppression, misery, and every other type of imposition or imperialism.

From such a perspective, ARDE shall welcome all support for the democratic and nationalist cause it upholds, despite the most difficult circumstances, on behalf of freedom, life, and independence.

Central America, 26 August 1985

[Signed] Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE

LA REPUBLICA REPORTS RED BRIGADES MEMBERS NAMED

'Dissident' Provides Information

PA271748 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 17 Aug 85 p 14

[Text] At least 23 [as published] terrorists of Italy's Red Brigades who were in Nicaragua have been fully identified, Radio Impacto reported.

The radio station, which has reliable sources of information in Nicaragua, reported that the names were furnished by a dissident of that organization who said that his former comrades in arms hold the rank of sergeant in the Sandinist People's Army.

Several weeks ago Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi said that Red Brigades members were in Nicaragua. The report has now been confirmed by the dissident's revelation.

Radio Impacto reported that along with the Italians there are also members of the PLO, the Uruguayan Tupac Amaru, Basque Fatherland and Liberty terrorists from Spain, and Islamic Jihad terrorists who follow the Ayatollah Khomeyni in Nicaragua.

The Italians who were identified follows:

Edda Adiansi, Guiseppe Agostinelli, Francisca Bianca, Ivo Bisceglie, Servilio Borto Lotti, Renzo Caballon, Carmen Gaidutti, Patricia Londero, Paola Marabini, Vicenso Miliucci, Claudio Muniz, R. Parisi, W. Pilia, Roberto Pognis, Georgine Resieri, Roberto Sibona, E. Tulio, Cesare Batisti, Rita Cauli, A.D. Angelo, Maurizio Leonelli, and Tommaso Liverani.

Interpol Begins Investigation

PA271803 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 20 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Rome, (ANSA -- Twenty-two members of the Italian Red Brigades fleeing from justice have sought refuge in Nicaragua, according to statements by a "repentant" guerrilla, who is currently in a Central American country.

The Italian branch of Interpol is contacting Costa Rican authorities to obtain further details on the report from the police in that country in order to identify the fugitive terrorists who, according to the San Jose newspaper LA REPUBLICA are all members of the Red Brigades and are in Nicaragua. This was also reported by local station "Radio Impacto." The radio station reported that the names of the 22 fugitives were revealed by a "repentant" member currently in a Central American country.

Of the individuals on the published list, only four are sought by the authorities. However, it is unknown if the other names are the combat names of others sought for crimes linked to leftist terrorism. Among the names, the most attention was given to that of Rita Cauli, one of the four persons sought, who was a constant companion of terrorist Guglielmo Guglielmi, leader of the Communist Fighters Unity (UCC), nicknamed "Comancho," who fled Italy aboard a ship.

Therefore it is suspected that Guglielmo Guglielmi's identity could be hidden behind one of the other names.

The others on the list are: Cesare Batisti, 31, sentenced to life in prison last June by the Milan courts for the murder of jeweler Pierluigi Torregiani, who was involved in front-line activities; Tommaso Liverani, sentenced to 6 years for his association with subversive, armed bands and a former porter at the Ancona Hotel where Red Brigades members in the zone once met; and A.D. Angelo (this is the name on the list that could be Alma Chiara D'Angelo), from Rome, 40, sought for her association with subversives and armed bands, and the sister of Rita Cauli, who has been arrested for her association with armed groups. Meanwhile, Vicenzo Miliucci is known by Rome's District Attorney's Office as a member of the Roman autonomy [la autonomia Romana], and there are no charges against him. The Italian police knew that Miliucci was traveling abroad in Central America. Finally, also on the list is R. Parisi, who could be Roberto Parisi, 26, sought for common crimes -- theft and carrying arms -- not for political crimes.

MISURA TO CONTINUE KIDNAPPING FOREIGN NATIONALS

PA271518 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1505 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Bonn, 27 Aug (DPA) -- The anti-Sandinist group Misura [Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas] will continue kidnapping foreign national's working in Nicaragua, a rebel spokesman told Western circles in Honduras last week, it was reported today in Bonn.

Western sources told DPA that Misura members have instructions to take all foreign volunteers working in Nicaragua with the consent of the Managua government as prisoners during their terrorist operations.

During talks with spokesmen for that anti-Sandinist group in Honduras, it was established that those "foreign nationals who are captured by Misura will be investigated one by one and released after it is proven that they are indeed fulfilling exclusively technical duties in Nicaragua."

If, on the contrary, "the rebels conclude that the foreign national's are supporting the Nicaraguan Government ideologically and politically by indoctrinating youths and the general population, they will be punished," the source said, citing his talks with Misura spokesmen in Honduras.

According to the source, the Misura spokesman eluded questions on the nature of the punishment that will be inflicted on those prisoners who rebels decide are collaborators of Managua's Sandinist regime.

CONTADORA, SUPPORT GROUP MEETINGS PRAISED

PA271614 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 26 Aug 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Foreign ministers of the Contadora Group member countries concluded a meeting Sunday in the Colombian city of Cartagena. The foreign ministers of Peru, Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, nations that comprise the so-called support group that has begun collaborating with Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, and Colombia in search for peace in Central America also participated. The main conclusion reached during the meeting is that the Contadora Group currently has greater strength and prestige for its attempts to achieve solutions to the Central American crisis.

The fact that four additional Latin American countries have joined such praiseworthy efforts clearly represents unquestionable proof that a political solution to the conflicts in that area is advocated by all Latin American nations. The Cartagena meeting also proved that the Contadora Group is still active and has not fallen into an indefinite lethargy, as implied by certain political sectors in the region acting as spokesmen for the U.S. Government.

The maturity and responsibility of the Contadora Group, which was formed in January 1982 on the Panamanian island of Contadora, has turned it into the most competent authority to analyze the situation in the Central American area, despite arguments that its detractors have presented against the Group with the evident aim of weakening its peace-seeking efforts.

Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia are no longer the only nations directly linked with the efforts to solve the Central American crisis. They have been joined by Peru, Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. This proves that all of these nations are equally interested in the region's future, which is the constant concern of all Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Cartagena meeting reasserted that the solution to the political crisis in Central America cannot be achieved by force, only through dialogue and peaceful negotiations. An important point analyzed by foreign ministers of the eight nations who met there was the cause of the crisis. They pointed out that the real and potential conflicts in the region are based on social and economic differences, and on the structures that limit freedom of expression and people's participation in political processes.

The increased deterioration of the Central American situation, as stated in the final document, makes it necessary to implement the agreements stated in the Contadora document and to step up all other actions defined in the group's previous meetings. The text specifically said it is not a matter of countering any country's will, but of offering viable alternatives that provide a reasonable security framework that allows durable, effective agreements.

The efforts exerted by the Contadora Group, which has been joined by the four countries comprising the support group, also represent proof of the Latin American countries' increasing unity to solve their own problems without foreign interferences.

The Contadora Group has been boycotted by the United States since the group was created approximately 3 years ago. Thus, the increase in countries seeking peaceful solutions to the Central American crisis will be an overwhelming blow to the U.S. hegemonic, warmongering plans for the area.

The U.S. Government's efforts to bribe, pressure, and buy off the nations interested in attaining regional peace have always concluded in complete failure. The meeting held Sunday in Cartagena is another negative score for the U.S. Government's diplomacy in its voluminous dossier of actions against peace and progress for the peoples of our America.

TRADE UNION GROUP SUPPORTS NAMIBIA'S INDEPENDENCE

FL270152 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1808 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] The Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] has supported the Namibian people who are waging a battle, under the SWAPO leadership, to achieve their independence, Jesus Escandel has said in a press conference.

He pointed out that since the world's solidarity with Namibia day is being held today, the CTC wants to make clear its belief that Namibia's freedom ideals will not be weakened by the South African racist regime.

The CTC national secretariat member indicated that Pretoria will not be able to maintain its shameful apartheid system despite the economic, technologic, and political support provided by imperialism, especially the Washington government.

Escandel added that Cuban workers express their solidarity and reaffirm their belief that Namibians will be successful in winning their war against South Africa's racists and their allies.

NONALIGNED COUNTRIES TO DISCUSS DEBT IN ANGOLA

FL272136 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] The ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries to be held next week in Luanda, Angola, will deal with the grave economic problems that the so-called Third World suffers, including the foreign debt. Also considered one of the more relevant topics for debate is the urgent need for establishing a new international economic order, terminating commercial protectionism practiced by Western industrialized countries and deteriorating trade conditions. The acute problems of drought affecting the majority of African countries and the hunger that threatens them will also be a major topic at the ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries. Despite the gravity of those problems, experts agree that the principle point of the economic agenda of the ministers will be the enormous debt of the so-called Third World.

TOURISM AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN YIELDS RESULTS

FL270242 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Excerpt] A cooperation agreement between Spain's Royal Tours enterprise and Cuba's Varadero Tourist has been operating for 5 years and satisfactory results can already be observed. Siboney, Atabei, Bellamar, and International Hotels receive direct advice from Spanish specialists in the areas of bar and restaurant operation.

TANA LEADER FROM GUATEMALA PRAISES AREA UNITY

PA270140 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Interview with Guillermo Toriello, president of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, TANA, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Dr Toriello, although the United States has expressed its support for the Contadora Group, in reality it is trying to eliminate this initiative of four Latin American countries. However, in recent times we have seen that the democratization process in the Southern Cone -- namely in Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina -- has supported the Contadora Group's actions. Do you believe that this has strengthened the Contadora Group and has made it more difficult for the United States to succeed in its plans to hamper the Contadora efforts?

[Toriello] Yes, I believe that Contadora is stronger than ever now. The fact that Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil -- which are countries that have begun a process of democratization -- have given their full support to the four Contadora countries -- Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia -- shows there is unity among several countries in facing imperialism's arrogant and hegemonic policy. As you said, imperialism has tried to destroy the Contadora Group. When the Contadora act was drafted and immediately accepted by Nicaragua -- the only country that did so -- the United States realized that through the path of negotiation proposed in the act and the understanding among the four countries involved in the conflict, it would not be able to continue with its dirty war. Since then, the United States has become the Contadora Group's declared enemy, although it claims to support it. However, this is not just a fallacy; it is plain hypocrisy.

We have just heard over the radio that 3 days ago President Reagan signed the agreement authorizing delivery of $27 million for the dirty war against Nicaragua. The only thing he did not get was approval for the CIA to handle those funds. Nevertheless, there are mechanisms to channel the supposedly quote humanitarian unquote aid for the counterrevolutionary groups. Even this term is an insult to reality, because the funds will be used to give the contras weapons to continue killing youths, women, children, and elderly people at the Nicaraguan borders through Honduras and Costa Rica. As I said, the term humanitarian aid is repulsive, because the funds will be delivered to murderers who were part of the former Nicaraguan National Guard and who are now members of the so-called Nicaraguan contras, and to a group of mercenaries who have been trained by the CIA to destroy the Nicaraguan process. However, I do think that Contadora is stronger than ever now with the support it has received from the Southern Cone countries.

[Reporter] Dr Toriello, it is important to note how during the past few years the United States has been seeking ways to isolate Nicaragua, and has tried to create conflicts between Nicaragua and Honduras and Costa Rica. It has even tried to separate it from Panama, Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia. However, this strategy has smashed against the reality that the sense of unity is stronger, and that there are more factors uniting the Latin American peoples -- in this case to defend Nicaragua's sovereignty -- than anything that could separate them, which is what the U.S. Government has always fomented. What do you think about this?

[Toriello] Well, your statement was very clear. In effect, for many years the United States has been trying to divide not only Central America, but all of Latin America. It has tried to create confrontations among our peoples. During the current century, there have been a number of conflicts, not only between the Central American nations, but also in South America. There have been border conflicts, which have been arbitrarily created without any justification, but which follow the -- let's call it Machiavellian -- U.S. policy.

However, the reality of the unity that exists between our peoples has been revealed with increasing force. We only have to remember the Malvinas incident to see that even a country that was still ruled by a genocidal military received the total unified support of the continent, of Latin American and Caribbean countries. We could say that in this case the Rio Inter-American Treaty [Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty] was spiritually and truly implemented. Although the defense was not carried out in accordance with the treaty -- considering that it was an attack by an extracontinental power on one of our countries -- it was a demonstration of the moral force of all of Latin America. We can see the same moral force now in the case of Nicaragua, of El Salvador, and also in the solidarity given to the struggle of my people -- the Guatemalan people -- who are experiencing one of the most dreadful genocides in the history of Latin America during the current century.

U.S. GIVES FUNDS TO HONDURAS FOR EXERCISES

PA261650 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Washington is giving more than $4 million annually to the Honduran Armed Forces in exchange for permission to carry our joint military maneuvers in Honduran territory with the objective of intimidating the Sandinist revolution and the Salvadoran patriots. This information was provided by a Honduran military spokesman and made public by Western news agencies.

The source recalled that in 1982 Washington held the military maneuvers "Big Pine" -- three such maneuvers -- and later, the "Grenadier I," "Cabanas 85," "Dragon Fly," "Big Shot," "Universal Trek," "Pegasus," "Scorpion," ("Chicatu"), and other less important maneuvers. In addition, there is a permanent presence of U.S. soldiers in Honduras, and continuous visits to the country by U.S. warships take place.

PERU'S PRIME MINISTER: DEBT PAYMENT 'IMPOSSIBLE'

PA260444 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Peruvian Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro has stated it is impossible for Peru to pay its foreign debt. In spite of the rumors circulating in recent days, the minister said Peru has not received any threats from its creditors. The minister made the announcement during the closing session of a national conference on the foreign debt held in Lima.

Cusco City Mayor Daniel Estrada has made statements to the effect that if the government of President Alan Garcia decides not to pay the foreign debt, this measure will receive the unanimous support of all sectors in Peru.

PERUVIAN COMMUNIST LEADER RECEIVES CASTRO NOTE

PA251602 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Senator Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Communist Party of Peru, has been decorated during a special ceremony with the Order of Work to the degree of Grand Official.

The ceremony was attended by the mayor of Lima and the leadership of the United Left as well as by important government officials.

The mayor of Lima, Alfonso Barrantes, read a message sent by Cuban President Fidel Castro congratulating the Peruvian senator for his altruistic work and for defending the interests of his party.

The ceremony was attended by many of Del Prado's party fellowmen.

DOMINICAN POLL SHOWS DESIRE TO RENEW RELATIONS

FL271510 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1408 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] The results of a poll published by LA NOTICIA indicate that Dominican citizens from different social and economic strata favor renewing diplomatic relations between the Dominican Republic and Cuba. The information on the front page of the Santo Domingo daily indicates the people interviewed consider a decision from the Dominican Government to renew ties with Cuba as a demonstration of self-determination and independence.

A summary of the poll says that due to developments in international relations in political as well as social and economic levels, the people consider it unjustifiable for the two countries to remain distanced when they are a part of the same archipelago. Last week in an editorial, LA NOTICIA advocated the immediate renewal of relations between Cuba and the Dominican Republic.

FIDEL CASTRO PRESIDES OVER DOCTORS GRADUATION

FL272349 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Our reporter Yayo Boregon will inform you about today's graduation of over 1,360 health professionals held at Karl Marx Theater.

[Begin recording] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, is presiding over the graduation ceremony of over 1,300 new doctors that began at the Karl Marx Theater a few moments ago.

Minister of Public Health Dr Sergio del Valle and Dr Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, both Politburo members; Jaime Crombet, Secretariat member; and other leaders also form part of the Presidency.

The symbolic roll call was read by graduate Liliana Pereira and the national anthem was played.

The results of this class' achievements, which as we reported have been dedicated to the party's third congress, were read by Dean Juan Vida. The graduates' oath was read by Pedro Pablo Pino Alfonso, an outstanding student. [end recording]

CRITICISM STRESSED AS IMPORTANT TO REVOLUTION

PA272019 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] One of the essential characteristics of the Cuban revolution and its leaders is that they always tell the truth. President Fidel Castro is an example of this, as has been well recognized by persons such as UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. During his visit to Cuba in May, Perez de Cuellar said the highest Cuban leader is a man who always says what he thinks and who does not hide anything.

Of course, the huge machinery of lies of U.S. imperialism and its allies has always tried to distort reality. Standing out among its false arguments is the one that claims there is no criticism in Cuba. These mythomaniacs forget two essential aspects when they argue in favor of their indefensible theories. First of all, the Cuban people are 100 percent the people of Marti. There is no doubt that Jose Marti was the one who said that words were made to tell the truth and not to conceal it. Second, the 10 million Cubans have learned to exercise that belief of our national hero through the constant political courage shown by Fidel Castro, who has not yielded before anything in telling our people the most noble and the most painful truths.

The stage of transition from capitalism to communism presents difficulties, and far from concealing them, Cuba brings them out into the open as an effective means of eradicating them. One must not forget that one of the objectives of socialism in increasing man's stature is to improve him. The only way that man can be improved is precisely by showing him his errors and weaknesses. In this sense, criticism is an ideal tool.

As Anton (Arrufat), a Cuban intellectual whom imperialism insists on presenting as a dissident, recently said, our enemies' batteries are worn out. This is what is happening to all those inventors of lies against the Cuban revolution. They must increasingly give way to the reality that truth has prevailed in Cuba for the past 26 years. A mortal wound is being dealt by the thousands of tourists who visit us daily: They can see that criticism is something that is permanent in the press, movies, radio, and television. The Cuban theaters stage plays that attack some attitudes and measures that hinder the revolutionary process.

In reality, the subjects against which criticism aims its darts are quite varied. We find all kinds of subjects ranging from an opportunistic official to the application of incorrect methods in the education evaluation system. Some tourists who have visited us are surprised to find that Soviet films are exhibited in Cuba that deal with very deep and serious problems of socialism and in which criticism plays a very important role. They are also surprised to see such plays as "Windmills," which is being staged by the Escambray theater group, a play that attacks the mistaken beliefs of some basic secondary school directors with regard to application of the student evaluation policy.

The traditional humor of the Cubans continues as an important channel for criticism. In recent years, many books, through satire, have declared war on what has been done incorrectly. But the greatest astonishment of those who visit us is restricted not only to the fact that criticism exists in Cuba, but to the fact that the practice of this important means of developing society is a daily occurrence in our country. However, there are substantial differences in how this is practiced in Cuba.

For example, criticism in Cuba is constructive and is only used to improve man, and not to denigrate him as occurs in capitalism. Let us not forget that criticism is the exercise of judgment, as Jose Marti stated. To criticize means not only pointing out errors, as is usually believed, but also praising that which is positive.

What is known as criticism does definitely exist in Cuba. There is fertile ground for this because it is this precisely that helps construct the society that we seek. Those who live from lies, and the detractors of the Cuban revolution are frightened each day to see increasing confirmation of the great truth that says people cannot be deceived all the time. They can no longer continue to easily deceive our brother peoples of Latin America, where truth, the essential characteristic of the Cuban revolution, is increasingly more prevalent.

CAIBARIEN RADIO STATION BEGINS BROADCASTING

FL271744 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Aug 85

[By Eduardo Cruz Dominguez]

[Text] The 53d radio station in Cuba and 3d in Villa Clara Province will be inaugurated today, Tuesday, at 1700 in Caibarien. The CMHS plant, constructed at a cost exceeding half a million pesos, will have an initial 18-hour daily broadcasting schedule beginning at 0500 and is equipped with modern equipment manufactured in Hungary as well as a first generation Cuban-built console. Radio Caibarien has a CSSR transmitter (tesla) and will begin broadcasting on 1420 khz.

SUGAR MINISTRY INVESTS 190 MILLION PESOS IN MILLS

FL271654 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] The Ministry of the Sugar Industry [MINAZ] is investing almost 190 million pesos in Cuba this year to achieve greater efficiency in sugar production. This investment is being made to implement the plan to increase production capacity, replace and modernize sugar mills, improve use of existing capacity, and improve energy efficiency.

STANDARD OF LIVING RISES IN MATANZAS PROVINCE

FL271820 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] The standard of living of the Matanzas Province population generally rose during the first 6 months of 1985, according to the Territorial Delegation of the State Statistics Committee. Income per inhabitant increased by more than 4 percent during this period in comparison with the same period of 1984. The increase in the level of expenditures is proportional to the amount of money in circulation per capita and represents principally increased purchasing of consumer goods.

Maternal care and the care of new-born babies also improved, with a resulting death rate for children under 1 year of 11.7 per 1,000, which is the lowest infant mortality rate in Cuba. This information is given to provide some means of measuring progress achieved in raising the standard of living in Matanzas Province.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS INCOME FOR YEAR TO DATE

FL222048 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 15 Aug 85, pp 1, 13

[By Jose Romero]

[Excerpts] According to last week's official figures, revenues collected by the government for the year amounted to RD$1,120,600,000. That sum represents an increase of RD$410.4 million compared to the same period last year (through 5 August). variation is 57 percent more. [as received]

In general terms, customs has contributed RD$152.4 million more than the previous year, showing a 97-percent increase; income tax RD$82.5 million for a 49-percent increase, and treasury RD$138.3 million for a more than 60-percent increase. Included in custom's contributions, import taxes amounted to RD$137.3 million more than the previous year for a 95-percent increase, and export taxes RD$15.2 million for a 120-percent increase compared to the same time last year. During the current year, Treasury has received nothing from Rosario, a business which contributed RD$8 million during the same period last year. The Tax on Transfer of Industrialized Goods [ITBI] has presented entries to customs for RD$900,000, as compared to RD$600,000 at the same time last year.

BANKING SECTOR SHOWED SIGNS OF RECOVERY IN 1984

FL232128 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 10 Aug 85 p 1C

[Excerpts] The last annual report of the Reserve Bank indicates that in 1984 there were signs of recovery within the national banking sector. Reserve Bank income surpassed $92.1 million, which was an increase of almost 2 percent over 1983, or $1.7 million. Expenditures were $70.8 million, or $2.6 million in absolute terms. Thus, in 1984, bank's profits wree $21.2 million, which was $841,000 less than in 1983, in which year the bank had extra profits because of more than $2.5 million in additional income derived from the payment of overdue import loans.

Reserve Bank income in 1984 was $8.1 million or 61.3 percent greater than anticipated. Deposits increased $82.4 million or 13.7 percent, of which $19.2 million (or 26.5 percent of the total) were "savings" deposits. Total Reserve Bank assets increased by $109.7 million (8.1 percent) to $1,456,100,000, and the Reserve Bank maintained its position as the main commercial bank of the Dominican Republic, with reserves amounting to more than 40 percent of the total reserves of the commercial banks.

COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER KILLED IN EL SALVADOR

PA271727 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1610 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Santo Domingo, 27 Aug (EFE) -- The Dominican Communist Party (PCD) announced today that one of its militants dies while fighting alongside Salvadoran insurgents in a clash with regular troops near Cerro Guazapa, El Salvador. The PCD stated that Ramon Luna Cornelio was a member of both the FMLN and the PCD, and his death occurred while he was on a mission near Cerro Guazapa.

The Dominican Communists pointed out that Luna died in El Salvador after participating in several clashes over a considerable period of time, earning the rank of captain in the Salvadoran People's Army. His merits have been duly praised by the Directorate of the FMLN and his comrades in arms, the PCD stated. The PCD has posthumously honored Luna.

SELA REPORT SAYS CBI RESULTS DISAPPOINTING

FL271844 Bridgetown CANA in English 1757 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Caracas, Aug 27, CANA -- The first year results of the U.S. Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) are disappointing for beneficiary countries, and significant short- to medium-term effects, particularly in the area of trade, are not likely, according to a report by the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System (SELA).

The SELA document concentrates mainly on the trade aspects of the CBI as regulated by the Caribbean Basin Recovery Act, which went into effect on January 1, 1984. The act establishes a free trade area (FTA) which allows the majority of products from the 21 beneficiary countries duty-free access to the U.S. market for a period of almost 12 years.

The SELA report quotes figures from the U.S. Department of Trade, which said that imports entering the country in 1984, under the BCI, amounted to merely 577.7 million dollars or 7.7 per cent of all imports from designated beneficiary countries. The document points out that textiles, petroleum and its derivatives, luggage, handbags, and footwear, as well as other labour intensive consumer goods whose production could be expanded to take advantage of CBI market opportunities, were excluded from duty free benefits.

The SELA report also observes that the FTA is quite similar to the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), in force for 10 years, although it has several advantages and covers a larger number of products.

Yet the advantages to be gained from the uses of the tariff mechanism on a preferential basis is limited, the report says. In the first place, the average U.S. duty is already generally low -- three per cent. The existance of duty-free positions under the generalized system of preferences and other special regimes further diminish the scope of the CBI benefits, it adds. But non-tariff barriers are in fact a much more serious limiting factor.

SELA also comments that the narrowness of the resource base of the small Caribbean Basin economies so drastically limits the range of production that very few of the goods eligible for duty-free entry into the U.S. market are actually produced in the Caribbean Basin. According to the report, this would explain, to a certain extent, why the entire sub-region's exports to the United States declined by 12 per cent in 1984, although exports from beneficiary countries increased by 5.7 per cent.

By comparison, U.S. imports from developing countries as a whole increased by 17.1 per cent, and imports from all countries increased by 26.2 per cent in 1984, a year in which the over-valued U.S. dollar gave rise to a dramatic increase in U.S. global imports.

In the area of investment, the SELA report warns that it is still too early to determine whether the CBI incentives will or will not lead to a considerable increase in local and foreign investment in the Caribbean Basin countries. Even though there is hope for some increased investment in some countries in the future, due to promotion activities by U.S. organizations, there is currently a reduction in the net investment position of the U.S. in the area, the document states.

Based on the above considerations, the SELA document concludes that the region as a whole has not benefitted much from the CBI trade provisions nor will these have significant short- to medium-term effects.

Domestic investment is also affected by the prevailing climate of economic uncertainty arising from onerous debt obligations, it adds.

In its evaluation of the economic assistance element of the CBI, the SELA report comments that it did not fulfill the subregion's expectations, since it was expected that the U.S. would promote a substantial, long-term programme of development assistance. While it points out that there has been a continuing increase in assistance levels, since 1982, the SELA document underlines the inadequacy of official development assistance and the almost exclusive emphasis on assistance to the private sector, as well as the bilateral and discriminatory nature of U.S. economic assistance.

Out of 27 potential beneficiaries of the CBI, 21 were designated: Netherlands Antilles, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Costa Rica, Dominica, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, British Virgin Islands, Jamaica, Montserrat, Dominican Republic, Panama, St. Vincent and Grenadines, St Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

GOVERNMENT NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN EXERCISES WITH U.S.

FL271938 Bridgetown CANA in English 1646 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Aug 27, CANA -- St Vincent and the Grenadines, a member of the six-nation Regional Security System (RSS), has decided against participating in military exercises to be staged jointly by RSS member countries, Jamaica, the United States and Britain in St Lucia next month, acting Prime Minister Eddie Griffith said. He gave no reasons for the decision but Prime Minister James Mitchell, who is out of the country, has repeatedly stated that defence was not a priority for his administration.

St Vincent and the Grenadines had been listed among 10 Caribbean countries to participate in the exercises from September 11-15, in a forested area of St Lucia's hinterland near the country's second town, Vieux Fort, in the south of the island. More than 500 troops will take part in the exercises, code-named Exotic Palm, which will involve sea and land forces from the defence forces of Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados and Jamaica, and the special service units of the police forces of Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts-Nevis, St Lucia, along with British and American military personnel. The war games will involve a mock invasion of St Lucia.

DELEGATION REACHES TRADE AGREEMENT WITH COLOMBIA

FL241809 Bridgetown CANA in English 1645 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Aug 24, CANA -- A St Vincent and the Grenadines trade and investment mission has reached agreement with the Colombian Government under which Colombian industrialists will enter into joint ventures with Vincentian businessmen. The Government Information Service (GIS) here has reported. The GIS said the Colombian Government had agreed to finance certain joint industrial projects but gave no other details.

The nine-member mission, headed by Prime Minister and Minister of Finance James Mitchell has held talks with various governmental agencies in Bogota and was today expected to visit the industrial centre of Medellin, north-west of the capital.

According to the GIS, Mitchell also held extensive discussions with Colombia's Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo on several issues including the work of the Contadora Group negotiating a peaceful settlement to the problems of Central America. The mission is also negotiating a technical assistance agreement with Colombia. It will cover among other matters, opportunities for technical and university training in Colombia for Vincentian students.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TRADE TALKS BEGIN WITH FRENCH OFFICIAL

FL272324 Bridgetown CANA in English 2256 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Aug 27, CANA -- Secretary of State in the French External Relations Ministry Jean-Michel Baylet has begun a three-day visit here for talks on trade and investment with Trinidad and Tobago Government officials.

Trinidad Foreign Minister Errol Mahabir told newsmen today proposals by a French firm to invest in an ammonia plant here would form part of the bilateral talks. And Baylet himself expressed an interest in having a French company provide maintenance services for the Trinidad and Tobago Government's 650-million dollar (one TT dollar: 41 cents U.S.) Mount Hope medical teaching facility to open here in October.

Mahabir said there is an imbalance of trade between Paris and Port of Spain, but there is very active French interest in investing in our energy-based industries. In fact, we are having discussions in respect of an ammonia plant which one of the French firms has expressed interest in...the French firms have always been very, very interested in our energy-based industries. Mahabir gave no further details. He described trade between the two countries as brisk with Trinidad purchasing French manufactured goods and selling Paris mostly petroleum products.

After touring the sprawling Mount Hope medical complex being built by the French contractor Sodeteg, Baylet said he saw a clear need for efficient maintenance of the installation. I think that France, who built up this hospital may be useful to Trinidad and Tobago in this respect...He told newsmen afterward.

The Mount Hope complex will include a medical, dental and veterinary school, a school of pharmacy, a school of advanced nursing, a 350-bed adult hospital and a 210-bed children's hospital. The contract was originally awarded at 500 million dollars in 1982. Completion had originally been scheduled for mid-1984.

CENTRAL BANK TIGHTENS FOREIGN EXCHANGE RULES

FL231316 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] The Central Bank in Trinidad and Toabgo has tightened foreign exchange regulations making it harder for banks to sell foreign currency for medical expenses, education, and business travel. The bank's governor says the measure aims to curb abuse by more than 90 banks dealing in foreign currency in Trinidad. He says several people have violated currency exchange regulations. Earlier this week, police in south Trinidad arrested three people in an alleged foreign currency racket. They face court charges today. Trinidad and Tobago's foreign currency reserve has dwindled by more than $1 billion in the past year. Foreign reserves now stand at about $1.32 billion.

GUYANA

HOYTE ANNOUNCES MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO PAY DEBT

FL272112 Georgetown Guyana Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Despite unfavorable world economic conditions, Guyana intends to repay its debt. That assurance has come from President Desmond Hoyte while speaking at the [word indistinct] congress rally at the Square of the Revolution.

President Hoyte said: We have to bear in mind that some of the debts are due to friendly countries, some of whom have their own economic difficulties.

Comrade Hoyte allowed to a false report that the recently concluded heads of (?mission) meeting in Georgetown arrived at the decision not to repay the countries, but he described this as absolutely false and stressed that no such decision was taken.

At Congress, President Hoyte had said that in some cases Guyana will liquidate its debt by a number of measures. He mentioned cash payments, commodities, and joint economic ventures to generate foreign exchange which would be used to help liquidate particular debts.

PARAGUAY

PLR TO BOYCOTT ELECTIONS UNTIL LEADER RELEASED

PY280211 Asuncion Cerro Cora Sistema Nacional Television in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Radical Liberal Party, PLR, Deputy Ramon Lezcano Torres being interviewed by Ramon Salazar in Asuncion on 27 August -- recorded]

[Excerpt] PLR Deputy Ramon Lezcano Torres has announced that the PLR blocs in Congress and in the Asuncion City Council will not attend any session until PLR member Julio Basualdo is released.

[Begin recording] [Lezcano] This is obviously true because this morning we were surprised by the news that Julio Basualdo, chairman of the 9th PLR committee of Asuncion, was arrested at his residence by policemen who did not produce any warrant. Mr Basualdo is a prominent PLR member in Asuncion who chairs two important committees.

Since we are now engaged in an electoral campaign, I believe the PLR Executive Board has made the right decision regarding this action. We cannot participate in an election when a PLR committee chairman is in jail.

We demand that the chief of the investigative police or the interior minister explain the reasons for this arrest.

[Salazar] Will the PLR then refrain from participating in the upcoming municipal election if Mr Basualdo is not released?

[Lezcano] Yes, we may decide to do that. [end recording]